Historical Society

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LVIII No. 8—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1919.

W. T. BAIRD

ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR

of Trinity Methodist Church.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Voice Culture.

A few Pupils more will be accepted. Studio :—Dundas Street. 38tf

MONUMENTS!

Markers, Posts, Latest Designs.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED

Place your order now and have a Monument erected this spring.

The Napanee Marble Works

MARKET SQUARE.

DOXSEE & CO.

Special Offering

—OF—

WINTER

MILLINERY

Commencing

Saturday, Jan. 4th '19

Continuing through the month.

TRIMMED HATS — Regular price $5.00 and $6.00.

Sale Price $2.98

UNTRIMMED VELVET SHAPES.—Regular price $3.75 and $4.00.

Sale Price $1.35

The Leading Millinery House

10,000 BAGS WANTED!

The undersigned is in the market and will pay the highest market price for Jute Bran, Feed, Sugar and Flour Bags.

I also buy old Carpet, Old Worn-out Bags and Bagging, Copper, Brass, Lead, Pewter, Zinc, Old Rubbers, Auto Tires, Old Rope, Horse Hair (mane and tail), Scrap Iron and Steel, delivered at my Junk Store, opposite the Campbell House, Napanee.

Don't sell your old material to a travelling pedlar, but gather it up and bring it to me and get the highest price for same, or ship it to me by G. T. or C. N. Rys., and I will make prompt returns for same.

CHAS. STEVENS, Napanee

27-tf

THE

ROYAL BANK

OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

Capital Authorized..... $25,000,000
Capital Paid Up..... $14,000,000
Reserve Fund..... $15,000,000

President, Sir Herbert S. Holt.
Vice-President and Managing Director, E. L. Pease.
General Manager, C. E. Neill.
Supervisor of Ontario Branches, Stuart Strathy

Thirty branches in Alberta, forty-one in British Columbia, twenty-five in Manitoba, one hundred and forty-four in Ontario, eighty-seven in Saskatchewan, fifty-one in Quebec and seventy-eight in the Maritime Provinces—a total of four hundred and sixty-two Branches throughout Canada, including six in Newfoundland.

Bills of Exchange, Drafts and Orders

R. G. H. Travers, Manager.

Napanee Branch.

Some Snaps at Less than Cost

12 Galvanized Steel Farm Gates 4ft. by 12 and 13 ft. long.

50 Bags—600 ft. Best Binder Twine.

100 Bags Oil Cake Meal.

Am always ready to buy my hay and grain, and to supply you with all kinds of feed. Cars loaded or unloaded at any and all stations where full car loads can be obtained or sold. First-class store house here. Highest prices paid according to market changes.

OUR NEW GROCERY

One Door West, is nicely stocked with First-Class Goods.—A call will repay you.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street,

NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.

Opposite Campbell House.

TOWN COUNCIL MEETING

Napanee, Jan. 23, 1919.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor J. E. Robinson presiding.

Present—Reeve Graham, and Councillors Boyes, MacGregor, Mins, Lowry, Paul, Steacy.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from the city solicitor of the City of Toronto, asking that the town be represented at Ottawa in the final discussion of the Bell Telephone Co.'s request for permission to increase its rates. Expert opinion had shown that the company's proposed increase in the telephone rental was not justifiable.

On motion of Councillors Paul and Ming a communication will be sent to the Board of Railway Commissioners protesting against the granting of any order which will allow the Bell Telephone Company to increase its rates.

The Finance Committee presented their report in reference to the question of fire insurance policies carried by the town. Their report recommended the following insurance: town hall $2,500, contents $500; fire hall and contents $4,000, building in rear of fire hall and contents which consists of steam roller, sprinklers, etc., $2,500.

Report adopted.

Quite a lot of interesting discussion took place over the question of beautifying the town. Several schemes were discussed, and several places mentioned where a little work would add wonders to the beauty and appearances of the streets of our town. The question will receive further attention at another meeting later.

Coun. MacGregor asked the council what its intention was in reference to the licensing of restaurants and laundries.

On motion the question was referred to the Printing and By-Laws Committee to investigate and report.

Moved by Coun. MacGregor, seconded by Coun. Lowry, that this council put itself on record as being opposed to licensing butcher shops in the Corporation of the Town of Napanee, and that the Clerk be instructed to bring down a by-law repealing the former by-laws authorizing butcher shops, and that the treasurer be instructed to receive no further monies for licenses for butcher shops, said by-law to have clause covering refund of any monies paid by butcher shops.

Moved in amendment by Coun. Boyes, seconded by Coun. Paul, that all by-laws at present in force to prevent people from selling meat in smaller quantities than the quarter be amended so that any person selling meats to our market on Tuesdays and Saturdays only during the months of November, December, January, February and March, and cut same and sell in any quantity agreeable to the vendor and purchaser.

Moved in amendment to the amendment by Coun. Ming, and seconded by Coun. Steacy, that the question of licensing the butcher shops in Napanee be left over until the next meeting of this council.

The amendment to the amendment carried.

Reeve Graham explained to the council the fact that the Soldiers' Aid Commission needed some funds in order to adequately take care of our soldier boys arriving home from overseas at all times of the day and night. It is the least we can do to meet these boys when they arrive at the station and see them safely to their destination, and in order to do this a small amount of money was necessary. He cited several cases which certainly showed the need of money for the purposes stated.

On motion the sum of $100.00 was ordered placed to the credit of the Lennox and Addington Branch of the Soldiers' Aid Commission for purposes as above stated.

ACCOUNTS

The following accounts were ordered paid:

The Fair.....	$ 4 00
G. T. Railway.....	2 50
H. Mink.....	13 97

An account from U. M. Wilson of $13.15 was referred to the Finance Committee to report.

TAKE NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of the members of The Lennox and Addington Mutual Fire Insurance Co., will be held in the TOWN HALL, on

SATURDAY, FEB. 1st. '19

at 2 p.m.

to receive and dispose of the financial statement and auditors' report, to elect Directors and Auditors, and transact such other business as may be considered for the welfare of the Company. Don't fail to attend.

A. C. PARKS, 'MANLY JONES,
President. Secretary. 8b

THE COUNTY COUNCIL

of Lennox and Addington, pursuant to Statute, will meet at the Council Chamber, in the Court House, Napanee, on

Tuesday, January 28th, 1919

at 2 p.m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the undersigned not later than Wednesday, January 29th, in order that they may be considered.

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.

Dated January 13th, 1919.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Napanee, Jan. 23, 1919.

Editor of The Napanee Express:

Dear Sir,—It has just occurred to me that the following quotation from Ottawa news, under date of Jan. 2nd, would provide a satisfactory answer to the oft-repeated query: "Why should women be placed on our School Boards?" so with your kind permission I shall quote it for the public.

"Ottawa, Jan. 2—Ottawa is waking up to the necessity of having women on the School Boards and this year there are women candidates in three different wards for the Public School Board. The different wards are organizing and have based their campaign on the idea of having women as well as men represented on the School Board. The following platform has been adopted by the candidates as to why votes should be cast for women.

Because members as well as fathers should be represented on the School Boards.

Because women are the natural guardians of the young.

Because there are 198 women teachers and 51 men in the Ottawa Public Schools and the majority (the women) are not represented on a Board composed of men only.

Because the Board regulates the appointment of teachers, the terms on which they are to be employed, their salaries and rank, and in the interests of the women teachers there should be women on the Board when such regulations are being made.

Because there should in a free country be "no taxation without representation"; women have to pay towards the support of the public schools and should therefore have a say as to how their money should be spent.

Because Toronto, Victoria Van couver and other Canadian, English and United States cities have women school trustees; why not Ottawa?

Because girls are being educated in the schools as well as boys, and the mothers should have a say in their children's education.

Miss Cowan (one of the candidates) is an energetic worker in several women's clubs and is especially interested in educational affairs. She offers her services as need of women on the School Board for the sake of the children, of the mothers, and of the lady teachers."

Thanking you for the space in your paper, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
A TAX PAYER.

Napanee, Ont., Jan. 20th

Dear Mr. Editor,—

Might I through your paper, ask the assistance of the people of Napanee to put forth their influence and effort in securing the release of Pte. F. Grange, who some few days past was sentenced by P. M. Rankin to a fine of $100.00, or two months in gaol, and who is serving his term. Now, Dear Editor, as I am an ex-member of the C.E.F., and I know the state this man is in, he being a shell-shocked returned man, and if he had not needed the stimulant he took the doctor would never have prescribed same for him.

I hold the man has been treated shamefully by the P. M. of this town and those who fined the said man's case. Not wishing to see any returned man try to "ride the law," but why not show justice in this town rather than injustice?

Worse cases have been hushed up in this town. Here is the man Grange in jail after serving his many hard months of life in the trenches, under shell fire, in hell generally. I, as others, who resided in this town, wish to see this man given his liberty. He has served enough of the sentence imposed upon him. He fought for the right, why not you fight now for his liberty.

If not, others will.

Signed,

W. R. JOHNSTON,
Napanee.

We can help you—if you want to do your own developing and printing these long winter evenings—Come in select what you require — WALLACE'S sole agents for Kodaks for Napanee.

ANDERSON'S

The fine weather of the past week has nearly cleared the ground of snow, so much so that the wheels are running again.

A number from here attended the tea-meeting at Gretna and report it a success.

Miss Laura Chambers left week for New York, accompanied by her brother, Fred, who is going on to Florida to spend the winter months.

Miss Hazel Watts, Oswego, has been spending some time visiting relatives here.

The whole community was shocked to hear of the sad incident on Saturday which resulted in the death of Mr. Andrew Herrington, seriously injured his wife and daughter.

The young people are spending the long evenings practicing for a play "A Court of No Account" to be given in the near future.

If you have a favorite snap shot, and you would like enlarged, bring the negative to WALLACE'S Drug Store. Work promptly done.

Gift books, picture books, the latest popular novels, a large assortment just received. Come and make your selection while stock is complete.

M. PIZZARIELLO,
Market Square.

FATAL RUNAWAY

Mr. Andrew Herrington Killed at Napanee on Saturday

On Saturday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Herrington, their daughter, Miss Emma Herrington, and Mrs. James Herrington, were leaving Napanee for their home on the Hamburgh road, when their horses became frightened and ran away near the railway bridge on Dundas street east. The horses got through the bridge, but on making the turn to cross the iron bridge the sleigh slewed and were thrown against the railing of the bridge. All were thrown out against the bridge. Mr. Herrington, though, without any bruises, was picked up unconscious and died in a few minutes in a nearby house into which he was carried. Mrs. Herrington had her arm and collar bone broken, a number of teeth knocked out, and was badly bruised. Miss Herrington escaped with a number of bad bruises, and a severe shaking up. Mrs. Jas. Herrington was also severely shaken up, cut and bruised.

Guaranteed to save feed and to keep your stock healthy—Hess' Stock Tonic—Sold only in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

NEWBURGH

The annual meeting of the Camden Telephone Co. was held on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Miller, of Napanee, have purchased two pieces of real estate here, and intend to reside in the village.

We were all sorry to lose Mr. McHoull, the manager of the Standard Bank here.

Our sympathy goes out to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Patterson in the loss of their youngest son, Percy, who died at Coniston, on Jan. 16th.

Miss Bird Madden has gone to teach at Kingston Crossings.

Gilbert Falconer and Howard Thompson have both recovered from their recent illness.

The concert given by the Enterprise Dramatic Club on Tuesday evening was well attended, but very unsatisfactory.

Mrs. Cass, of Little son, Hubert, is visiting in Toronto for a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Conway.

WHEN PEACE RETURNS.

Premiers to Deal With Demobilization and Land Settlement.

The conference of Provincial Premiers which has been summoned is regarded as of the utmost importance. The Dominion Cabinet will discuss with the provincial representatives three vital questions which are more or less interwoven. They are:

1. Demobilization of troops and the best methods of handling the soldiers during the demobilization period which will cover a year to two years.

2. Land settlement and emigration policies.

3. The handing over of the national resources to the three Prairie Provinces.

The Government has already a committee at work here and in England on demobilization plans. These plans will be laid before the Provincial Premiers for their approval and for suggestions.

A land settlement policy has already been worked out by the Cabinet, which provides for a plan of co-operation between the provinces of the Dominion. The details of the policy have not yet been announced but it is known that it provides for expropriation of vacant lands in the west, held by railways and private interests. The Dominion will lend its credit and the provinces will be responsible for carrying out the details. Hon. J. A. Calder who is particularly interested in the scheme recently toured the west and laid the plans before the four Western Governments. It is understood they were favorably received. The Eastern Premiers will discuss the whole question with Mr. Calder and other members of the Government at the coming conference.

The restoration of the national resources to the Prairie Provinces has been a political problem of importance for a number of years. The three Western Governments are all urging now that action be taken. It is understood that the Cabinet is favorable provided terms can be reached. The Western Provinces will given land subsidies in lieu of their lands, but it is understood they now want the subsidies maintained in perpetuity on the lands. This will mean a vigorous protest from the Eastern Provinces. The Maritime Provinces particularly object. They claim that they have no way they can expand territorially. They, as a part of the Dominion, are financially interested in the western lands and object to the lands going to the provinces unless they are reimbursed. They will it is understood, ask for a large increased subsidy. This may prove the stumbling block in the working out of the plan.

Writing paper in pound packages at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Custom Sawing!

I am putting up a Saw Mill on the old Napanee Show Ground, and am open to saw logs in any shape desired.

F. H. PRINGLE.

NAPANEE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Christmas Examination Results 1918

Form I s.—Grace Russell, (hon) G. Empey, (hon) Birchall, W. Harrison, A. Killorin, W. Perry, V. Exley, E. Vanalstine, A. Hill, A. Miller, Grace Winter, B. Rickley, R. Empey, E. Laveck, E. Jayne.

Form 1b.—J. Stewart, (hon) G. Smith, (hon) Helen Loyst (hon) H. Benn, (hon) Mary Derry (hon) Alma Wales, (hon) G. Allen, (hon) May Reid, (hon) R. Wright, (hon) Mary McGrath, (hon) Lillian Smith, (hon) V. O'Ray, (hon) Helena Asselstine, G. Amey, Edith Johnston, J. Judson, G. Daly, Ida Dudgeon, Eleanor Hann, Mildred Hamlin, Reg. Wiseman, Beatrice Perry, Mae Young, Beulah Hudgin, H. Empey E. Smith, R. Douglas, E. Vanalstine.

Form II, Junior Teachers.—Marion Wales, (hon) Dorothy Sine, (hon) Viola Graven, (hon) Elsie Magee, Mary Jordan, Evelyn Sheridan, Edith Allison, Winnifred Tavener, Agnes Loyst, Annie McCallum, Annie Cairns, Katie O'Connell, Mary Denison, and Edith Alexander, equal L. Davern, Kathleen Robin.

Form II, Matriculation—C. McLean, (hon) Agnes Irvine, (hon) Mary Reeve, (hon) Lois Derry, (hon) G. Maybee (hon) Marjorie Joyce, (hon) B. Thompson, (hon) Dorothy Sine, (hon) D. Scott, (hon) Pearl Vanalstine, (hon) K. Wilson, H. Moon, A. Dawson, V. Jones.

Form 2a. Helen Wallace, (hon Edith Allen, (hon Marjorie Johnston (hon) Juanita Thompson, (hon) Margaret Daly, Nora Hanson, E. Russell, Margaret Alexander, S. Phippen, Muriel Woodcock, Neva Hambly, H. Wilson, Ila Allison, Rose Baldwin, Wm. Judson, G. Henderson, L. Madill, H. Perry, A. Mellow, Marjorie Meyers, A. Douglas.

Form 3b. Neva Sine, (hon) R. Rogers, Vera McLean, H. Gleeson and Wilhelmina Johnston, (equal) M. Daly and Ella Henderson, (equal) H. Dunbar, Marjorie Trumpour, Mildred Johnson, B. Sine, Wilfred Perry, Eleanor Aylsworth, H. Costigan, G. Ruttan, D. Kidd, F. Farnsworth, E. Bell, Barry Aylsworth, E. Prisdin.

Upper School. Faculty Pt. I—Dorothy Boyce, Eleanor Boyce, Honor Matriculation; full Dorothy Robinson, Gwendolin MacLean, Jennie Pringle, Eleda Windover, Helen Vanalstine, Wilhemina Farnsworth.

Honor Matriculation (Partial)—C. Reid, Jessie Dibb, Frances Coleman.

Commercial Form—Senior — M. Wales (Honors), A. Card, (Honors), H. Boot, (Honors), F. Herrington (Honors), B. Walsh (Honors), M. McCarten (Hon.), M. Smith, C. Vanbuskirk, A. Rion, G. Davy, T. Richardson, A. Dudgeon, M. Carscallen.

Junior—L. Mellow (Honors), R. Woodcock, G. Kay, J. Hambly, B. Woodcock, H. McCormick, R. Stevenson and H. Winter (equal), C. Vanbuskirk, E. Vanalstine, W. Metcalfe, F. Walker, I. Brown.

DESERONTO ROAD

The snow on this road has almost entirely disappeared, and wheels have taken the place of sleighs and cutters.

The majority of farmers are at present engaged cutting up their year's wood, but owing to poor sleighing the drawing part will have to be delayed for a while.

Mr. Chas. McGreer has just completed building his new hen house.

Mr. John Thompson has recently purchased a fine team of horses of Mr. Austin Kimmerly, and is busily engaged at present pressing hay.

Mr. Wm. J. Roach has been busy most of the fall and winter hauling his loose and pressed hay to Napanee and Deseronto. Fancy prices prevail owing to the short crop of hay in 1918.

Messrs. Elmer and Curtis Amey have been helping Mr. Alfred Keech in the woods last week cutting cord wood.

We understand that Mr. Escott Rose has taken a contract with the Iron Works, Deseronto, to deliver 100 loads of sand to their works, and has already commenced to haul the same.

A great many from this vicinity attended the farmers' meeting held in Napanee last week.

Mr. Bennie Martin is spending a few days helping Mr. Robert Rennie who is milking a lot of farrow cows and selling the milk. Mr. Rennie is a progressive farmer operating two large silos.

Mr. Sleigh load from this road and Deseronto took in the tea meeting at Gretna last Thursday evening.

Mr. Victor Vandervoort visited his sister, Mrs. Herb. File on Sunday last.

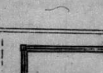
Klenzo Tooth Paste, as advertised in the "Saturday Evening Post"—for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

"SALADA"

—is tea at its best—in all its garden freshness and fine flavour.

"SALADA" sealed packets are proof against dust. The tea can't be contaminated.

"SALADA" costs no more than ordinary tea. Your grocer will recommend it.



B 391

SALE NOTES

Save yourself the time worry and inconvenience of collecting your sale notes by having this Bank do it for you. We will look after all payments when due and credit the amount paid to your account.

Consult the Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH: F. COTTLE, Manager.

Teach the Children to Save

Habits are acquired early in life. Children, who are taught the value of money and the habit of saving, grow up into good business men and capable women.

The easiest way to teach children to save, is to start a Savings Account for each child ($1.00 each is sufficient). After a child has saved another dollar to make an additional deposit, he or she will have a better appreciation of just what a dollar stands for, and how much work and self-denialit represents.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864

NAPANEE BRANCH, - - E. R. CHECKLEY, Manager.

YARKER BRANCH, - - J. McCLYMONT, Manager.

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

Office—Merchants Bank Chambers, Napanee

Money to loan.

Telephones—Office 31, Residence 152.

H. W. SMITH

(Successor to W. D. MacCormack)

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College

B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.

OFFICE—Centre Street.

'Phone 61. 34

U. M. WILSON,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.

PHONES—Office 46, residence 125.

OFFICE—Dundas Street, Napanee. 19-1-f.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of Marshal Seymour Maddle, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 121, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 36, and Amending Acts, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Marshal Seymour Maddle late of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, hardware merchant, deceased, who died on or about the 18th day of September, A. D., 1918, are required to deliver or send by post, prepaid to T. B. German, Napanee, Ontario, solicitor for Sara Ann Maddle and T. B. German, executors, of the estate of the said Marshal Seymour Maddle, deceased, on or before the 15th DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1919, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 15th day of February, A.D., 1919, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which they shall then have received notice, and shall not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

T. B. GERMAN,

Solicitor for the said Executors.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1919. 6-d

Mail Contract!

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 7th February, 1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twelve times per week on the route Napanee and Railway Station (C. N. R.) from the Postmaster General's Pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Napanee, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

H. MERRICK,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Kingston, 27th Dec., 1918. 5c

Dr. R. V. McLaughlin,

DENTIST

Over Wallace's Drug Store.

Entrance on John St.

'Phone 10. 15-3-m

DR. CAMERON WILSON

OFFICE—ROBERT STREET

(House lately occupied by Mrs. A. F. Holmes)

'Telephone 106. 15-tf

T. M. GALBRAITH, B.A., M.D., C.M.,

Cor. Dundas and West Sts. Napanee

Specialty—diseases of children.

Office Hours: Until 9 a.m., 1 p. m. till 3 p.m., 7 p.m. till 9 p.m.

Visits Yarker Tuesdays and Friday, 10 a.m. till 5 p.m.

'Phone 279. 29-1-y.

HOUSE FOR SALE—That desirable Brick Double House, corner Bridge and Adolphi Streets. Apply to M. B. MULN. tf

HOUSE TO RENT—North half of brick terrace, Robert Street. Apply to JOHN A. CLIFF, next door south. 45-tf

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 42-t-f

FOR SALE—On easy terms. One Steel Store on Dundas Street; one Store House and Ice Cream Plant, on Water Street. Apply to Thos. Symington. 6tf

FOR SALE — Two Brick Houses, south side Dundas street, just east of and next to Madden's Grocery Store and Butcher Shop. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 12tf

WANTED—Young girl from country attending school in town, who would care to share room with another girl. Good board, home and all modern conveniences in private family. Apply P. O. Box 372, Napanee. 7-b-p

TWO FARMS FOR SALE — On Christain St., 7 miles from Bloomfield. One hundred acres in one, and eighty-six in the other. For information write W. J. CALNAN, Bloomfield, R.M.D. No. 1. 36p

LOST—On December 20th, between Centreville and Strathcona, a Grey Chesterfield Overcoat. Finder will please leave at the store of JAS. WALTERS, Merchant Tailor, Napanee. 6f

ORGAN FOR SALE—In first class condition. Would make good organ for country church. Uxbridge make—solid walnut case. Apply to MRS. JOHN POLLARD, Dundas Street, Napanee. 32

FOR SALE—The Ludbrook property Second Street, Deseronto. Ont. 1 Log, 7 Room Cottage Roof House, 1 Large and 2 average size bedrooms, good cistern and cellar hard and soft water pumps in kitchen, good barn. For further particulars apply W. S. LUDBROOK, Madoc, Ont. 5-p-p.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged or admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion. In ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and Town Correspondents.

Tower Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge at our office in London, by whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

W. G. WILSON,
BARRISTER,
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc
P. O. Box 630. Telephone No. 83.
OFFICE — North Side Dundas Street Napanee, Ont.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, Napanee

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 21y

D. R. BENSON
Graduate Ontario Veterinary College,
opened and office second door south of Express Printing Office, where he may be consulted on all diseases of Domestic Animals. All latest veterinary sciences. Residence: West Street, near Madden's grocery.

Kingston Business College
(Limited)
Kingston, Canada.
Canada's Highest Grade Business School offers superior courses in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Civil Service and all commercial subjects.
Our graduates secure best positions. Particulars free.
H. B. METCALF, Principal.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED
at once for
NAPANEE
and District for
CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.
Spring 1917 planting list is now ready.
Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock, including McINTOSH RED APPLE, ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY, and many other leaders.
New Illustrated Catalogue sent on application.
Start in at best selling time.
Liberal proposition.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
The Fonthill Nurseries
(Established 1837)
TORONTO, ONT.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms for Canada, $3.75 a year, postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers.
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If you have decided to take a summer cottage, now is the time to look over the classified list for cottages to rent.
You will get a more satisfactory selection now than you will later on.
Or if you wish to take somebody's place to rent, now is the time to place your advertisement.
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WE ARE SELLING.
Silos, Karn pianos, Oliver plows, Lily Cream separators, and other Agricultural Implements. We have the Kingston Milling Co's. White Rose flour, which is undoubtedly one of the best flours made. Call and see us.
SPENCER & ROSE,
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TILE.
Full stock of drain tile from 2 1-2 to 8 inch., also chimney brick—Napanee Brick Yard.

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper—A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

WEDNESDAY.

The Social Service Congress is in session Toronto.

Gen. Denkine has inflicted a severe defeat on Bolshevik forces.

The 1337 Victory Bond reached a new high price of 103 at Montreal.

The Arenas of Toronto defeated Ottawa at Toronto 5 to 2 last night.

A Spartacan attempt to capture Dr. Dernberg and hold him to ransom failed.

Wong Yen, a Toronto Chinaman, was shot at and injured by an unknown person.

Arrangements are being made in Great Britain to demobolize 27,000 overseas troops daily.

J. C. Brathaupt was elected chairman of the Kitchener Water Commission for his twentieth term.

The new Technical School at London was formally opened by Hon. Dr. Cody, Minister of Education.

Seven Shades of the U. S. Union yesterday voted in favor of the prohibition constitutional amendment.

Branford Social Service League is to endeavor to teach cleanliness in the homes through the Sunday schools.

Faculty of Applied Science, University of Toronto, is starting a special course for returned soldiers February 1.

A campaign to raise $750,000 for educational purposes was started by the Redemptorist Order of the Roman Catholic Church.

Rev. G. W. Lattimer, for the past two years rector of St. Matthew's Anglican Church, London, died of pneumonia following "flu."

Antoine and Michel Wending, Alsatians, of Brockville, learned yesterday of the death of their brother near Strasbourg, exactly three years ago.

THURSDAY.

Many Presbyterian churches held annual meetings.

The Western Ontario Dairymen's convention is meeting at London.

Premier Lenin has begun to lose faith in the future of Bolshevism.

German gold reserves are to be transferred from Berlin to Frankfort.

The 30th annual convention of Ontario and Quebec Baptists is in session.

A tax on immigrants was advocated by a speaker at the Social Welfare Congress.

Korea will make protest to the Peace Conference against annexation to Japan.

The Ontario Government is to take over the business of selling liquor for medical purposes.

Class One men under the M.S.A. in good standing on November 11 are to receive certificates of protection.

Brantford police believe that with the conviction of Andrew Tretjak they have secured one of the leaders of Bolshevism in Canada.

The Hamilton Radial Railway Co. and Burlington have practically reached an agreement for resumption of service to Oakville.

Miss Mabel Mills was fatally injured when she was pinioned by a sleigh which swerved and struck the parapet of a bridge in Galt.

Henry Chillis of Kent Bridge has been missing since Dec. 23, when he purchased a ticket to Chatham; he had quite a sum of money on him.

The British Australian Empress of Asia passed through the Panama Canal yesterday on route to Vancouver with 1,400 Chinese on board.

A jury inquiring into the cause of death of Mrs. Charlotte Huntley, Toronto, on January 4, brought in a verdict attributing her death to John Cook.

FRIDAY.

A movement is on foot in Jamaica to make Kingston a free port.

The strike in Peru has been settled and the situation is again normal.

Further discussion on ministers' salaries took place at the Baptist convention.

National Steel Car preferred made a five-point gain on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Strand Curling Club won the chief event at the Barrie bonspiel, which concluded yesterday.

It is reported that Rosa Luxemburg, the female Spartacan leader, has been murdered.

Representatives of capital, labor and agriculture addressed the Social Welfare Congress.

A report to the Soldiers' Aid Commission shows that 3,246 veterans have returned to Ontario.

Tretheway silver stock doubled its value yesterday on the report of a strike at the Dome property.

Siam is to have two representatives at the Peace Congress. This is due to her active participation in the war.

The Metagama arrived at St. John with more than 1,200 passengers, nearly 700 being Canadian soldiers.

The British Empire Steel Corporation, by a vote of 9 to 7, favored members of the board being paid for their services.

Organized labor will give every assistance to the Salvation Army in its efforts to raise one million dollars in Canada.

Hamilton City Council decided to ask the Ontario Hydro-electric Commission to take over and operate the radial lines.

The six-year-old son of James Lovegrove, Windsor, was run over by an automobile and died soon after of his injuries.

Col. Robt. S. Low, builder of Camp Borden and Valcartier and rebuilder of Halifax, is dead from blood-poisoning following an operation.

Lyman Morrison, 16 years old, and Joshua Fuller, 19, charged with the murder of Theodore Tarlo last 24th, were near Tomstown, north of Cobalt, was acquitted by the jury at the Timiskaming Assizes, but admitting having been Tarlo's murderer.

SATURDAY.

Owing to a case of rabies, all dogs in Brantford are to be tied up.

Full military honors were paid at the funeral of Capt. Harry R. Smith, Toronto.

A counter-revolution has broken out in Petrograd, according to a report from Reval.

The Baptist convention adopted a minimum salary of $1,000 a year for home missionaries.

The war savings and thrift stamps are hereafter to be printed in French as well as English.

The Alberta Liberal convention urges immediate repeal of the War Time Elections Act.

The formal opening of the Peace Conference was held to-day. Premier Clemenceau presided.

Manitoba plans to aid returned soldiers by furnishing at cost standardized houses and barns.

Sir Adam Beck announced that the Hydro is prepared to take over the Oakville-Hamilton radial.

Col. H. C. Cox, Toronto entertained the returned officers connected with the 9th Mississauga Horse.

The British Admiralty has no present intention of laid-up, or retaining its strict blockade against Germany.

Bonds are in great demand on the Toronto Stock Exchange. War bonds maintain their recent sharp advance.

The political factions in Poland have come to an agreement and Paderewski is forming a Government.

Charles Cooper was sentenced at Haileybury to be hanged on April 18 for the murder of Frederick Taylor.

Stratford Board of Health decided to prohibit public dances from Monday next owing to prevalence of "flu."

Chicoutimi Roman Catholic Cathedral was destroyed by fire, the loss amounting to $350,000, including $100,000 Rubens.

Prince Edward Island Central Farmers' Institute endorses the demand of the United Farmers of Ontario for low tariff on farm implements, etc.

Rev. Dr. O. C. S. Wallace, of Montreal, president-elect of the Baptist convention, delivered an animated address on missionary progress.

MONDAY.

Peace and justice are Britain's aims in Europe.

Paderewski believes Poland is with new Government.

"Freedom of seas" is not a subject for the Peace Conference.

The Navy League has arranged to get a training ship in Thunder Bay next summer.

Ontario is ready for a progressive education act, Prof. Sandford said at the Open Forum.

Rev. Father Minehan spoke to the People's Forum, Toronto, on "The Rights of Capital."

Black Hand letters have been received by two Welland citizens, one a prominent Serbian merchant.

Harry Lauder spoke in Massey Hall, Toronto, in aid of the Salvation Army campaign to raise one million dollars.

Prof. R. W. Angus addressed the Royal Canadian Institute on problems connected with Hydro-electric development.

Canadian millers will be permitted to manufacture more than their export to Newfoundland and the West Indies.

Toronto Riverdale boxers lost six bouts and won two in the annual inter-city tournament at Pittsburg on Saturday night.

Six children were brought from Cobourg to Toronto for Pasteur treatment, and dogs in that town are ordered muzzled.

Alberta Liberals in convention at Calgary passed a resolution before adjournment Friday calling for complete Federal prohibition.

Sinn Fein handbills were distributed in Windsor, inviting to a Sunday mass meeting in Detroit of "Friends of Irish Freedom."

Officers of the 75th Battalion have decided to erect a marble tablet in St. Paul's Church, Toronto, to Col. S. G. Beckett when the unit comes home.

The amalgamation of the Bank of Ottawa and Bank of Nova Scotia, subject to the approval of the shareholders of the Bank of Ottawa, is announced. The annual statement of the Bank of Nova Scotia denotes a year of expansion.

TUESDAY.

Eldon Westman has been appointed deputy postmaster of Toronto.

Gustave Ador, President of Switzerland, will arrive in Paris to-day.

A recount has been ordered of the Woodstock mayoralty election ballots.

White Russia has proclaimed its union with the Russian Soviet Republic.

A big seizure of liquor was made from a car on the Dufferin siding of the C.P.R. in Toronto.

Several Hamilton churches increased their pastors' stipends and voted them bonuses in addition.

Victory Bonds sold in 1918 are now listed on the Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges for open trading.

The anti-death penalty bill of April last have been rescinded, owing to altered industrial conditions.

A movement is on foot among French Deputies to make Versailles the permanent seat of the League of Nations.

King George yesterday decorated Private Thomas Ricketts, first Newfoundland Regiment, with the Victoria Cross.

Ex-President W. H. Taft declared in Toronto that if he were Britain he would not reduce the navy by one torpedo boat.

The nuns of the Catholic Lyceum in Lindenstrasse, Berlin, marched to the polling booth on Sunday in a group and voted.

The Australian Government has informed Sydney Hall and other prominent Socialists in March, 1915, following the split in the old Socialist Reischstag group over the question of continuing to vote for war credits, had candidates in the field.

GERMAN VOTERS SANE

Bolshevism Buried by the Teutonic Electors.

Ebert Government Is Likely to Get a Vote of Confidence — Centrists Poll Heavy Vote, Probably Due to the Support of the Women—Interesting Features of Election.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Sunday some 21,000,000 women and 18,000,000 men out of a population of 64,000,000 elected delegates who are to meet on February 10 to adopt a constitution for new Germany.

For the purpose of the election, Germany was divided into 34 districts, which theoretically would elect 433 representatives to the National Assembly. However, elections were not held in Alsace-Lorraine, the number was reduced by 12 from this cause, and it was still further reduced by the fact that in Posen is occupied by Polish troops, elections there were impossible.

"The course of the elections throughout the German state," says a German Government official statement, "has clearly proved that the development of a republican form of Government interests the whole German people. Participation in the elections was strong everywhere and in the sharpest contradiction to the indifference which vast classes, especially among the bourgeoisie, have shown on the occasion of former elections. Especially remarkable was the Paderewski is forming a Government. great percentage of women, which the masses of voters and the perseverance of both male and female voters in receipt of their votes, despite adverse weather conditions.

"Only from the Rhineland, the mining district of Hamborn, Cassel and a few small places has there been disturbances due to the violence of Spartacan bands. Everywhere else the election has been quiet, both in the provinces and in the large towns.

"The party administration of the Independent has now appealed to the workers to suspend their strike and return to work."

The results in Wurttemburg gives the following figures:

The bourgeois party and Wurttemburg peasants and wine-growers party polled 182,511 votes and secured two seats. The Hohenzellern and Peace party and Independents claimed no seats. Of the 1,500,000 entitled to vote, there were 1,327,814 valid votes cast.

Among the well known Germans elected, in Baden were Konstantin Fehrenbach, former president of the Reichstag, and Herren Diesch, Haase and Wirth, members of the Reichstag. In Wurttemburg, Bathias Erzberger, Friedrich von Payer, former Vice-Chancellor; Adolph Groeber and Herr Kehl were elected.

The Grand Duke of Hesse also himself inscribed on the lists under his old title, showing, says the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, that Louis of Brabant, as he is called by the present Government, does not recognize his deposition."

Richard Fischer, secretary of the Majority Socialist party in Berlin estimated that the Socialists will receive 200 seats. The Majority Socialists would have between 40 and 50 per cent. of the votes, the Independent Socialists 8 or 9, the Centrists and the German Democrats from 15 to 20 per cent.

The Prussian empire has been divided into 38 election districts, each entitled to six to 16 delegates, according to the census figures of 1910. Each delegate represents about 150,000 persons. The election was held according to the system of proportional representation, thus guaranteeing a voice in the National Assembly to all but insignificant minorities. All German men and women who had completed their 20th year by election day were entitled to vote, directly and in secret.

Of the parties taking part in the election, the German Social Democratic party (the Majority Socialists forming the backbone of the Ebert Government) was the only one to enter the contest under its pre-war name.

The old Clerical party (the Centre) has become the Christian-Democratic People's party, and is pleading, for, and to some extent receiving, the support of the Protestant clergy and laymen, who are opposed to what they term the anti-Christian activities of the Social Democrats, and are taking advantage of the good organization of their Catholic fellow citizens to express this opposition.

The former Conservative parties, in which the Junkers and Pan-Germans as Count zu Rerventlow and Count von Westarp, played leading roles, have formed a combination known as the German-National People's party, in which the Christian Socialists (largely anti-Semites) form a large part.

Under the name of German Democratic party are united the Left Wing and Centre of the old Progressive People's party, the Left Wing of the National Liberals and many Independent Democrats. At a meeting held in Berlin in early December by the leaders of the German People's party, a combination of the Right Wing of the Progressive People's party and the Centre and Right Wing of the National Liberal (big business) party, it was decided to fuse with the German Democratic party, but this decision aroused so much opposition, from both reactionary and progressive elements in both new parties, that it is probable that in many districts to-day the German People's party will have its own candidates. The Democratic party stands for a liberal German republic and, with the Christian-Democratic People's party, is expected to make the best showing against the Social Democrats.

The Independent Social Democratic party, direct descendant of the political group formed by Hasse, Bernstein, Kautsky and other prominent Socialists in March, 1916, following the split in the old Socialist Reischstag group over the question of continuing to vote for war credits, had candidates in the field.

Aviator Wins Prize.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Jules Vendrines, the aviator, Sunday won a prize of 25,000 francs for being the first airman to land on a roof of a house during a flight.

Vedrines landed on the roof of Galleries Lafayette, a large department store near the St. Lazare Station. The roof is 14 metres in width, and in length about 28 metres. The width of the airplane used by Verdines is 12 metres. The landing was a spectacular one, and although the machine was slightly damaged Vedrines was uninjured.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

TURKEY MAY DISAPPEAR

League of Nations Discussed by Lord Robert Cecil.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey cannot be admitted to the League of Nations at the present time, but they should be allowed to join as soon as the league is satisfied that they are entitled to be ranked among the trustworthy nations of the world.

This is the opinion expressed by Lord Robert Cecil, who has just turned over to the printer the British plan for a League of Nations which will be submitted to the Peace Congress.

Lord Robert made this statement to the Associated Press:

"The league should be all-embracing—for all trustworthy nations, since it is for the good of humanity," he said.

Asked for a definition of "trustworthy," Lord Robert replied that in the case of Germany one criterion would be in the establishment of a Government free from military domination. This would be guarantee of trust worthiness. It was obvious, he pointed out, that Germany could not be trusted when she had just brought order out of the present chaos and the complexion of the new Government was unknown.

In Austria the situation was quite different from that in Germany, and very difficult, since Austria had been split up by revolution, while Germany thus far has held together, continued Lord Robert, and it appeared probable that one or more separate states would develop from the Austrian empire.

"Here, as in the case of Germany," he said, "stable and trustworthy Governments must be established. There is no reason why the various states should not be in when they show themselves fitted to do so, irrespective of the rest." In this connection he also pointed out that Bohemia showed more signs of being settled than the other sections of Austria.

As to Turkey, it was impossible to make predictions.

"We do not know what Turkey will be," explained Lord Robert. "We must await the territorial settlement to be made by the Peace Congress."

Much the same condition obtained with respect to Bulgaria, and the league would want to know if Bulgaria had "abandoned the idea of being the Prussia of the Balkans" before admitting that nation.

BOLSHEVIKI WEAKENING

Lenine Wanted to Surrender to the Allied Powers.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Authentic information received here concerning recent developments in Russia indicates that the strength and prestige of the Bolshevik Government at home has weakened somewhat in the last few months although Premier Lenine and his associates have succeeded in strengthening their armies and gaining considerable military success in Western Russia.

Premier Lenine, apprehensive of political developments and the possibility of a vigorous allied intervention, recently sent a proposal to the executive committee of the Soviet Congress that the Bolsheviki surrender. Trotsky and Radek and Foreign Minister Tchitcherin opposed the proposal vigorously. However, Lenine's proposal was carried by a majority of only 12 votes out of 200 cast.

The prospect of foreign intervention, however, it is said, has brought to the Bolshevik support from certain elements which dislike intervention as such and who fear that intervention might result in a counter-revolution and the restoration of the monarchy. The Red Army now is estimated to number 300,000 men. It is said to be well equipped and under complete control of its leaders. The Red Army is composed of Bolsheviki, who also control the food situation, has enabled the leaders to maintain discipline and to attract recruits.

It is believed here that no revolt by the anti-Bolshevik forces in Siberia and Northwestern Russia will have much chance of success while the Bolsheviki maintain control of their army.

WAS DEFENDING HOME.

Alberta German Freed of the Charge of Murder.

CALGARY, Jan. 21.—Albert Arnold, an ex-lieutenant of the German army, and now a naturalized citizen, a farmer near Drumheller, Alta., charged with the murder of Percy Blain, a barber, and a Victory Bond salesman of Drumheller, on the night of November 11, 1918, was acquitted by the jury, the trial only lasting for the day. Not half the witnesses that were supposed were called. Mr. Justice Stewart, on the recommendation of R. A. McGillivray, interrogated the case and stated that enough evidence had been heard to convict Arnold and had been justified in his act. He thereupon charged the jury to this effect.

On the night of November 11, 1918, Tip Blain, in company with about twenty others, went out to the farm of Arnold with the intention of selling him Victory Bonds. After breaking nearly all the windows in the house they entered Arnold's and Arnold's bedroom and here the shot was fired that stretched Blain lifeless on the floor.

Plot to Kill Clemenceau.

GENEVA, Jan. 21.—Several German and Russian Bolshevists have been arrested at Lausanne by the police. It is believed that they were plotting against the life of Premier Clemenceau.

Royalist Revolution In Portugal.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A Royalist revolution has broken out in Portugal, according to a wireless despatch from Lisbon.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

EX-KAISER IS NOT SAFE

Peace Conference Will Arrange His Trial.

Experts on International Law Have Decided that Holland Cannot Refuse to Extradite Former Emperor of Germany, and Authors of the Great War Are to Come to the Bar of Justice.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The curtain has risen at last upon the final act of the great war. Facing the delegates of the 27 nations convened to lay the foundation of the new world peace, President Poincare Saturday afternoon at the Quai D'Orsay formally opened the Congress of Paris, as it will be known in history. In the name of France, its host, he solemnly declared that the hope that its labors would end for removing the menace of aggression by armed force forever upon the world.

The fateful character of the conference was emphasized in these first proceedings when it was determined not only to fix a new world charter but to bring to the bar of justice the authors of the crimes which led to the outbreak of this momentous gathering. Premier Clemenceau presented an indictment virtually of the Kaiser in the form that the first act of the congress should be to fix the responsibility of the authors of the war, which the congress gave its unanimous consent. Thus the conference that formally opened Saturday will become the trial court of the Kaiser.

The gist of the report of the eminent jurists who examined the case of the Kaiser to which M. Clemenceau referred in his speech became known Sunday.

The report was drawn up by Ferdinand Larnaude, dean of the Paris law faculty, and Dr. A. G. de Lepradelle, Professor of Rights of Nations in the same faculty.

The object of the enquiry was to investigate from a purely juridical point of view "if the crimes committed by the German Government and army involved the penal responsibility of the German Emperor, what kind of tribunal should judge him and whether his extradition could be demanded."

The authors of the report give a long argument against the bringing of the ex-Emperor before a tribunal of the victorious Powers because his will commanded but his hand did not execute. They say that he was not the principal offender and that therefore he could only be punished as an accomplice. An international tribunal consequently could be found. They consider The Hague Arbitration Court, founded at the 1899 conference, incompetent to try the Emperor, as the court was meant for cases where no penalty is to be applied. They argue that an entirely new tribunal must be created, which should be the first instrument of a League of Nations and in which should be collectively the states which fought Germany.

The two French jurists prove that the extradition of the former ruler cannot be refused as he is not a political refugee. The report says:

"The Kaiser's flight is considered by the Netherlands to assimilate war with conspiracy. Crimes of war are crimes of public law and international law."

The authors of the report commence by establishing that no penality is possible against a nation any more than a company, declaring that the manager or director of a company can be punished.

"The Emperor was the first place," says the report, "as King of Prussia is President of the confederation by virtue of a special law in which human sacrifice has its inter. The German sovereign depends only on God and the sword. With such a conception of power it would be prejudicial to the highest degree to allow the Emperor to escape responsibility for his crimes; his responsibility for the war, for which under the special law the decision rested with him alone; his responsibility for violation of Belgian neutrality which was willed by him; responsibility for acts of terrorism by his troops, which he willed and ordered."

The report quotes a letter from the former Emperor to the Emperor of Austria in the early days of the war, in which the German Emperor wrote:

"My soul is torn asunder, but everything must be put to fire and blood. The future of men and women, children and dead must be cut and not a tree nor a house left standing."

"With such methods of terror, which alone can strike so degenerate a people as the French, war will finish before two months, while if I use humanitarian methods it may proiong for years. Despite all my repugnance I have had to choose the first system."

The words "I" and "My" in the letter are italicized in the report.

"Modern law," the report continues, "do not recognize irresponsible authorities even at the summit of hierarchy. It brings a state down from its pedestal and makes it submit to the rule of Judge.

"Therefore, be there no question of saving from the judge a man who is at the summit of hierarchy, either by the Constitution of internal law or of international law."

Bolsheviki Occupy Mitau.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Mitau, capital of Courland, has been occupied by the Bolsheviki, according to a German wireless despatch received here to-day. The Germans were obliged to leave behind numerous guns and supplies of ammunition. After the Germans had evacuated the town, it was set on fire, destroying a great number of houses in the centre of the town.

Rich Radium Lode.

LONDON, Jan. 21. — A valuable pitchblende lode has been discovered in Devonshire. What is said to be a fair sample of the uranium oxide content of more than 26 per cent., thirteen times as rich as American radium ore now being shipped to England.

Advertising His Creed.

A vegetarian whose family was out of town went to breakfast at a restaurant and took a seat next to a stranger. The vegetarian took occasion to advertise his creed by telling the stranger that the human diet should be strictly vegetarian. "But," replied the stranger, "I seldom eat meat." "You just now ordered eggs," said the vegetarian. "An egg is practically meat, because it eventually becomes a bird." "The kind of eggs I eat never become birds," answered the stranger. "Impossible!" cried the vegetarian. "What kind of eggs do you eat?" "Principally boiled eggs," said the stranger.

THE MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

TORONTO, Jan. 21.—The Farmers' Market quotations yesterday were as follows:—

Hay and Straw—	
Hay, No. 1, per ton	$28 00 to $32 00
Hay, No. 2, per ton	26 00 29 00
Straw, rye, per ton	20 00
Straw, loose, per ton	14 00 15 00
Straw, cut, bundled, per ton	17 00 18 00
Farm Produce, Wholesale.	
Butter, creamery, fresh made, lb. squares	$0 56 to $0 57
Butter, creamery, solids	0 54 0 55
Butter, dairy, lb	0 45 0 52
Oleomargarine, lb	0 34 0 35
Eggs, new-laid, doz	0 70 0 75
do, do, selects, doz	0 62
Eggs, new-laid, doz	0 70
Cheese, new, lb	0 28 0 29
Cheese, new, twins, lb	0 28½ 0 29½
Honey, 5, 10 and 60-lb. pails, per lb	0 27 0 28
Honey, 1-lb. sections, each	0 30 0 40
Pure Lard—	
Tierces, lb	$0 21 to $
20-lb. pails	0 22
10-lb. pails	0 23
Shortening—	
Tierces, lb	$0 26 to $
20-lb. pails	0 27
Pound prints	0 28½
Fresh Meats, Wholesale.	
Beef, hindquarters, cwt.	$24 00 to $28 00
Beef, forequarters, cwt.	15 00 20 00
Beef, forequarters, cwt.	18 00 20 00
Beef, medium, cwt.	15 00 17 00
Beef, common, cwt.	12 00 14 00
Lambs, yearling, lo	0 26 0 28
Mutton, heavy	22 00 24 00
Veal, No. 1, cwt.	23 00 25 00
Veal, common, cwt.	20 00 22 00
Hogs, 120 to 150 lbs., cwt.	22 00 24 00
Hogs, fed and watered	22 00 24 00
Poultry Prices Being Paid to Producer.	
Live-Weight Prices—	
Chickens, spring, lb	$0 25 to $0 28
Fowl, under 4 lbs	0 20 0 23
Fowl, 4 lbs. and over	0 20 0 24
Ducklings, lb	0 25
Geese, lb	0 20
Turkeys, lb	0 42 0 43
Dressed—	
Chickens, spring, lb	$0 30 to $0 34
Roosters, lb	0 23
Fowl, under 4 lbs	0 25
Fowl, 4 lbs. and over	0 30
Ducklings, lb	0 32 0 35
Turkeys, lb	0 42 0 43
Geese, lb	0 25

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

J. P. Bickell & Co., Standard Bank Building, report the following prices on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Corn—					
Jan.	135¾	135¾	132	132¾	134¾
Feb.	132¾	132¾	128½	128¾	132¾
March	124¾	124¾	121¾	121¾	124¾
May	128	128	124½	125	128¾
Oats—					
Jan.	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼	67¾
Feb.	67¼	67¼	66¼	66¼	67¾
March	67¾	67¾	66¾	67	67¾
May	67¾	67¾	66¾	67	68¾
Pork—					
Jan.				44.00	46.25
May	40.00	40.00	39.85	39.85	42.60
Lard—					
Jan.				23.60	
May	23.65	23.65	23.32	23.35	25.02
Ribs—					
Jan.	24.85	24.85	24.77	24.77	24.76
May	22.30	22.30	22.00	22.00	22.30

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Jan. 21.—With a run of about 5700 head of cattle on the Union Stock Yards Exchange yesterday, all classes were generally lower, the decline ranging all the way from 50c to $1 per cwt., the latter of course in exceptional cases. Medium butchers would show a decline of from 75c to $1 in some cases on the week, and the best cattle $1.75 to $2 lower. The bulk of the offerings were on the other hand not so much lower.

There was a fairly heavy run of sheep and lambs — 2166, and the market showed a sharp decline from $1 to $2 from the high spot of the day. Lambs sold from 14c to 15c with a few odd bunches going to 15½c per lb., and the bulk of sheep from 14½c to 15c, with a lot round 14c, and a big bunch of them still unsold.

The hog market so far as this week is concerned is simply drifting, and packers decline to quote a price for the balance of the week. In fact we can say about the hog market is that it stands nominally at last week's figures for contract hogs, with no bids being made.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Hogs, receipts 41,000; market strong to 10 cents higher; closing weak. Day prices unchanged. Cattle, receipts 12,000; good and choice steers, best she stock and canners steady; other killing classes unevenly slow to 25 cents lower; feeders steady to strong; calves steady. Beef cattle: Good, choice and prime, $16.35 to $20; common and medium, $9.60 to $16.35. Other stock, cows and heifers, $7.25 to $14.50; canners and cutters, $6.60 to $7.25. One day prices unchanged. Sheep, receipts 21,000; best lambs strong; other classes steady; fat lambs, $14 to $15. Day prices unchanged.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Jan. 20.—Receipts at the Union Stock Yards today were 1,955 cattle; 58 hogs.

Cattle—Steers, $8 to $14; heifers, $6.50 to $11; cows, $5.50 to $10.50; bulls, $5.50 to $8; oxen, $5.50 to $9.50; stockers and feeders, $7 to $11; calves, $7.50 to $10; sheep and lambs, $10 to $15.

Hogs—Selects, $17.50; fed and heavies, $9.75 to $12.75; stags, $8 to $9.50; lights, $9 to $12.75.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 3500; active, good steady; others 25c to 50c lower. Prime steers, $17 to $17.50; shipping steers, $16 to $16.50; butchers, $14 to $15.50; yearlings, $15 to $17.50; heifers, $10 to $12.50; cows, $5 to $12; bulls, $7 to $11; stockers and feeders, $7 to $11; fresh cows and springers, $65 to $150.

Calves—Receipts, 1900; slow; $1.25 lower; heavy, $18 to $18.25; mixed and yorkers, $18 to $18.10; pigs, $17.50 to $17.75; rough, $14.25; pigs, $15 to $15.50; throw-outs, $10 to $16; stags, $8 to $11.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 9000; lambs 25c higher; lambs, $13 to $17; others unchanged.

Meat From Far North.

The prudent and economical citizen whom war has deprived of his usual meat, will be interested in the statement that the delivery over two Alaskan reindeer meat will be coming into the market in sufficient quantities in a few days for a chance to partake of choice cuts at reasonable prices.

Inspired by the example of Uncle Sam, Canada is now encouraging reindeer breeding in its northwest territories, and on the crown lands of the western provinces. The Indiana company has recently applied for and been granted a permit for the use of certain territorial grazing lands for thirty years. Private capital is invited to invest in the industry, which is regarded as an important feature of Canada's future development.

"The western ranges long ago proved able to furnish any important source of beef supply in the United States, due to the settlement of these districts by farmers and the utilizing of the ranges for growing crops. Canada and Alaska have vast tracks of land suitable for the reindeer industry, but too little north for cattle to do well. In this situation reindeer ranches promise profitable earnings, as well as some relief to the public in market prices.

NEW FIELD FOR TRADE

FRANCE WILL WANT GOODS FROM DOMINION.

The Great European Republic Has Been Deeply Moved By the Co-operation of Our Country In Winning the War, and Business Relationships Are Bound to become Much Closer In the Future.

WITH Canada entering the period of reconstruction when war industries must be readapted to peace activities and new trade secured, it is encouraging to note the possibilities of greatly improved commercial relations with France. At the recent meeting of the Canadian Reconstruction Association at Montreal, Senator Beaubien emphasized the desire of the republic for increased trade with the Dominion. "Deeply moved by Canada's effective co-operation in the war," he said, "France seems anxious to show her appreciation of our efforts. Inspired by that desire, the Comite Franco-Amerique, which is presided over by Monsieur Gabriel Hanotaux, and whose principal object is to extend to the fields of industry the close relations now wedding Canada and France on the fields of battle, has called the attention of its Canadian section to the fact that trade opportunity afforded in reconstruction work necessary to restore the devastated areas of France. It points out that many nations are already eagerly seeking this opportunity and strongly urge Canada to do likewise." The Canadian section of the Comite Franco-Americain has already recommended to the Government that an honorary commission, assisted by experts if necessary, be appointed to ascertain what Canada produces could be furnished for the work of reconstruction in France, particularly such products as can be standardized and provided in large quantities. The Canadian Association further suggested that this commission should negotiate with the French Government with a view of having France, as a nation, purchase large quantities of such standardized products with the understanding that the orders for such materials would be handled by Canada in the same manner and through the same channels as war orders."

In supporting measures for greater trade with France, Senator Beaubien submitted some striking figures of our present exportation to prove that large orders can be secured from the republic. Within the last two years orders have been placed in Canada for very large amounts of metallurgical products. One enquiry received by a consulting engineer in Montreal was for no less than 250,000 miles of cable exceeding in price $10,000,000. Tremendous quantities of material are required by the French state railways, including:

Wheels for locomotives.
Wheels for freight and passenger cars.
Straight axles for locomotives, freight and passenger cars.
Bent anxles for locomotives.
Locomotive steam cylinders.
Cast steel lubricating boxes.
Cast iron lubricating boxes.
Iron, brass and bronze castings.
Round, flat and square steel bars.
Steel castings.
Steel billets, spring steel.
Helicoidal and spiral springs.
Steel shapes.
Spikes, cut and wire nails.
Iron fittings, spare parts for freight and passenger cars.
Copper and steel fire-box plates.
Rails, bars and splices.
Traction chains and hooks.
Drawn and seamless steel, copper and brass tubes.

During September enquiries were received at the French Chamber of Commerce for shoes, hardware, lumber, foodstuffs, canned goods, prepared flours, glassware for electric light, lard, bacon and smoked ham, toys, maple syrup and tree felling and cutting machines.

The present demand for window sashes and doors alone in the devastated areas in France would supply a splendid market for Canadian factories, but as Senator Beaubien pointed out, prior to the war and even up to two years ago, the major part of ready-made wooden doors sold on the Canadian market were manufactured in the States; most of them came from the middle west, many even from the State of Washington. Senator Beaubien declared was the failure of Canadian manufacturers to standardize their products. As he said, "with their enormous markets the Americans can specialize in one product and by producing enormous quantities reduce cost price to a minimum." Standardization is one of the outstanding features of British and American trade preparations. The question should be given the earnest consideration of Canadian manufacturers.

SOURCES OF PLATINUM.

Ninety-five Per Cent. Came From Russian Before the War.

The state of affairs in Russia makes the discovery of platinum in the Serrania de Ronda, in the south of Spain, announced in a special memoir issued by the Geological Institute of Spain, specially interesting. The works in this region were studied because of their similarity to the platinum-bearing rocks in the Ural Mountains. The trial deposits yielded in pre-war days about 300,000 ounces (troy) per annum—about 95 per cent. of the world's yearly output. In 1916 this figure had fallen to 86,000 ounces. Platinum has also been found in some quartz deposits in the Ober Rosenbach district of the Taunus Mountains, Germany, and these deposits are being worked. The chief source of the Entente supplies is now presumably the mines in Colombia, where the metal was first discovered in 1735. The output is comparatively small; in 1916 it was 25,000 ounces, rather more than double the output in the United States. Other possible sources of supply are the river gravels in Southeast Borneo, where further prospecting is required, and various districts in South America, more especially Sudbury, Ontario, and the stream placers in Alaska, which are being investigated by the United States Geological Survey. Considerable activity is also reported in the Rhodesian goldfields. Nineteen districts in British Columbia, which are the chief localities of platinum production in Canada. New South Wales has produced some 2,000 ounces in the course of the last five years.—Science Progress.

Advertising!

THE biggest men in the country have found that the easiest way to spell success is to A-D-V-E-R-T-I-S-E. Suppose the newspaper did not publish the news, how would the people know what is happening? If you don't publish the Store News how will the people know about your goods? You can never sell the goods people do not know you have.

Advertising is telling about your stock. The firm that advertises gets ahead, every time, of the firm that does not advertise. Shop-worn and out-of-date stock is the penalty merchants pay for not advertising.

PRINTING!

Counter Check Books
Letter Heads
Posters
Envelopes
Menu Cards
Statement Heads
Programmes
Dodgers
Calling Cards
Memorial Cards
Circulars
Bill Heads
Wedding Cards
Note Heads

We guarantee our work

The Napanee Express

New Book of Praise

THE Presbyterian Church in Canada may well feel deeply satisfied with the revision of its "Book of Praise." It is worthy of a great church, and worthy of the great pross which produces it. Indeed, as a mere feat of book-making during the war, it is wholly remarkable. We are sure that, to use the compilers' words, it will be gratefully received as an "excellent gift to the church." Some two hundred hymns have been added. This is partly accounted for by the very generous provision made for children. It is a wise provision which aims to make the "church" Book of Praise" their book. Fine hymns in the former book, which somehow failed, have been given a more successful setting, as "There Came a Child to Earth" and "Again the Morn of Gladness." Exquisite gems have been added, such as "Luther's Cradle Hymn" and "The World Looks Very Beautiful"; and we can imagine the welcome awaiting "The First Nowel" and "God Rest You, Merry Gentlemen," when the Christmas season arrives.

It is interesting to observe that what appears in the new hymn book of the Methodist Church as a section of hymns on "Social Service" is here described as "Brotherly Love and Service." Phrases subtly expressive of the time will pass, the thing is itself endure. We could perhaps have wished that Dean Alford's "Speak Thou the Word" had been here included by the Presbyterian Communion. On the other hand, the third stanza of Hosmer's splendid hymn is not omitted. Per Tag! We never human aspirations at a great crisis so voiced as in these stanzas:

"And lo! already on the hills
The flags of dawn appear;
Gird up your loins, ye prophet souls,
Proclaim the day is near:

"The day in whose clear shining light
All wrong shall stand revealed,
When justice shall be clothed with might,
And every hurt be healed."

It is well to consider the difficulties of such an undertaking as this. Use and wont hallow words and music in despite of maturing judgment and richer experience of life. In the sphere of the ideal—how much more in the field of religious aspiration—we would impose our personal things upon young and old alike. More than all, it is the note of North American life to cut adrift from traditions. With admirable taste and self-restraint the new book has provides for young and old, for the eager, forward-looking temper of the time, and for those who live in spirit, but not with their feet, for whom "the old is better." But the compilers have more than compiled. They seek to release with fresh power the universal through the Christian ages. With the sentimental and eccentric are avoided, tenderness and simplicity have equal place with the dignified and noble, as they should. "Shall We Gather at the River" and "There Were Ninety and Nine" belong to the same day and generation as "O Thou Not Made With Hands," "The Saints of God, Their Conflicts Past," and "None Other Name," and by their presence they exemplify the spirit in which the revision has been made.

Perhaps the most striking feature in the words is the richness of the material from the Psalms. How many men and women have felt dawning the great war a life glowing within the Psalms such as they had never suspected! A quiet effort is here made by drawing upon richer versions, by exquisite taste in selecting and editing the older translations, and by making the whole body of selections an integral, not a special, part of the book, to bring out the undying value of the Psalms. As for the musical settings, we venture to express our belief that no finer book prepared for the actual use of a whole church has ever come so near to achieving the impossible. The number of original, specially composed is very slight, but the range and wealth of material is great. The "Oxford Hymn Book" had already drawn fresh attention to S. S. Wesley's "European Psalmist," and the influence of both is visible in the "Book of Praise." The "Scottish Mission Hymn Book" and the English "Hymnal" are disappointedly suggestive, the latter especially in redirecting attention to old English and Genevan versions and to Gaelin psalters. The attempt to revive the plain-song will be watched with great interest, while the selection of hymn-tunes, melodies and creeds surprise that we have remained in ignorance of this fertile field.

GALLANTRY RECALLED.

Story of Mounted Police Retold For English Readers.

The Geographical Journal, of London, England, contains an interesting account of a three-thousand-mile trip, occupying two years, taken across the Arctic regions of Northern Canada to Coronation Bay by a patrol of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. The object was to capture the Eskimo murderers of two Roman Catholic priests. The story is told by Inspector C. D. LeNauze, who with two constables made the journey and successfully brought back the guilty men. It was in May, 1915, that word filtered into the fur-trading posts on the Mackenzie river that two priests, Rev. Fathers Rouvier and Le Roux, were reported missing in the Inuit district of Great Bear Lake. The priests had gone north to work among the primitive Eskimo of Coronation Gulf who made summer hunting trips into the Great Bear Lake country.

On this meagre information, solely, Inspector Le Nauze was sent north on a long and dangerous trip. His party left Fort Norman on July 16 and did not reach Dease Bay on Great Bear Lake, where the missing priests had made a base, until Sept. 13. It was decided to spend the winter at this point. The inspector reports that the cold was not too severe, the "only one degree zero." He says he had experienced much colder weather along the Mackenzie river. By the end of March it was decided to start north early in spirit, but not with their feet, for whom "the old is better." But the "mosquitoes were more than commonly active. They seek to release with fresh power the universal through the Christian ages. With the sentimental and eccentric are avoided, tenderness and simplicity have equal place with the dignified and noble, as they should. "Shall We Gather at the River" and "There Were Ninety and Nine" belong to the same day and generation as "O Thou Not Made With Hands," "The Saints of God, Their Conflicts Past," and "None Other Name," and by their

Silver Crisis in India

WHILE the prices of all commodities have advanced enormously since the beginning of the war, the increase in the value of silver probably constituted the most serious problem, from this cause, that the British Government had to face, and we cannot read the story of how a great crisis was avoided in India by the United States Government coming to the rescue with an advance of $100,000,000 in silver bullion without getting a better sense of the variety and complexity of the matters that the British Government has had to grapple with. For the lack of silver the whole war effort of the Indian Empire might have been paralyzed; German propaganda might have brought about more serious risings than those which were stamped out, and the whole course of events in the past year, especially in the east, altered for the worse.

Silver is the great medium of exchange in India. The people show little interest in gold, and if in possession of a gold coin will immediately change it into silver. They are unacquainted with paper money, and for the Indian Government to try to fob them off with bank-notes instead of silver coin would be, in the judgment of those who admit bankruptcy and to confess that Germany was winning the war. It was necessary, therefore, that the Indian troops, of whom it is said by Richard Barry in the New York Times, that there are a-million spread over various parts of the world, should continue to be paid in silver. It was just as necessary that the hundreds of thousands, even the millions, of Indian natives who had come to help in war work or producing various necessary raw materials for the Government should be paid likewise. Otherwise there would go on strike, production would stop and rioting begin. It was absolutely necessary that in the Indian Empire there should be no shortage of silver.

What made the problem almost desperate was that the enormous rise in demand for silver in India and indeed in the rest of the world, coincided with the minimum of supply. In 1913 the world produced 225,000,000 ounces, which kept it going comfortably. In 1916 the production was reduced one-third, for the great mines in Mexico and Russia were almost idle because of revolution, disorder and war, and in other silver-producing countries the demands of the armies and also by the increased wage demands of miners. In these circumstances the price of silver rose from about 50c an ounce to a dollar an ounce. The British Government's eager buying of all the silver it could get to start sending to India on account did much to force up the price, which last year was fixed by the Government at 1s 3d an ounce, that is the value of other countries, particularly China and Japan, kept the price still advancing, and at a dollar an ounce the Government was not able to get all the silver it required for India.

The arrangements by which Uncle Sam came to the rescue showed a fine sense of the consolidation of British and American interests, for the American Government realized that trouble for John Bull in India was equally trouble for Uncle Sam in France. There was no red tape, no bureau as well as a common table. The negotiations which led to the United States lending the British Government $100,000,000 in silver coin were concluded if they were not initiated by Lord Reading, and everywhere he is given great credit for them. The first step taken by the United States Government was to fix the price of silver at $1.01½ an ounce and to forbid its export except with the permission of the Federal Reserve Board, a department of the Government.

In the vaults of the Treasury at Washington were lying 100,000,000 silver dollars which were handed over to the British Government for shipment to India, and to make the transaction more dramatic they were melted into bullion. That settled the Indian crisis, at least for the time being, although silver is scarce and dear to-day, and like gold, its international circulation is forbidden except by Government permission. Production has increased somewhat, and now there is a shortage compared with normal times of only about 20 per cent. The many manufacturers who make use of silver in various arts are naturally seriously crippled by the shortage and by the competition of the Allied Governments, but the important thing is that the credit of the British Government in the eyes of its millions of subjects in India remains firm, and that the Hun was never able to load his gun with the Lloyd George once called a silver bullet.

Lost a Wheel.

A battalion was being instructed on "How to take a convoy through open country." One company was told off to represent horses, cows and wagons. After the attack the order was order was given and the convoy moved on—all except one man who did not budge. "Here, you!" called the senior, "why don't you advance?" "I can't, sir." "You can't. What do you mean?" "I'm a wagon and I've got a wheel off."

Times Have Changed.

"You don't seem to feel so enthusiastic as usual about speechmaking," said Wolf, the politician. "Ah, politician, "times have changed and it isn't so easy for a man in a silk hat and a frock coat to stand out before a lot of men in khaki uniforms or overalls and assert that he is saving the country all by himself."

Gruesome Curiosity.

Mr. James Irving, of Renfrew, while employed by the Colonial Lumber Co. at a small northern lake camp, recently picked up on the shore an old-fashioned boot containing a decomposed foot and part of a man's leg. The sock was still on the long-dead foot.

Booming the Perfume Trade.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the northern explorer and scientist, is coaxing the Canadian Government to encourage development of the Arctic islands he has recently added to the Dominion, especially by the raising of musk ox thereon.

SOLDIERS ON THE LAND.

Fighting Men May Become Practical Farmers.

Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, has announced the plans under the land settlement for soldiers scheme under which returned soldiers without agricultural experience will be given an opportunity to qualify to get grants of land. The announcement is as follows:

"Adequate facilities are being provided by the Soldiers' Settlement Board to enable men desirious of taking up land under the Soldier Settlement Act to obtain the experience and qualifications necessary. In order to utilize the demobilization period, which will extend over many months, a number of training farms will be established in Great Britain. Preliminary steps have already been taken to this end by the board in conjunction with the Canadian Department of Militia and the Khaki University. The farms will be organized as schools of instruction in the essentials of farming under Canadian conditions. They will provide an intensive course of about three months' duration, the staffs being selected from men who have been formerly connected with agricultural teaching.

"A course of work has been prepared at the farms which will be equal to the Commissioner of Agricultural Instruction, Mr. W. J. Black, for use both in Canada and Great Britain. It bears little similarity to the regular agricultural college course, being designed to teach inexperienced men the elementary operations of the farm rather than the scientific principle underlying agriculture. It is proposed by this means to carry the men along from a point where they know nothing of farming to a point where they will have a working knowledge sufficient to enable them to become self-supporting, virtually from the time they go upon the land. The following synopsis indicates the scope of the course:

"Instructions in the handling of horses in association with vehicles and the implements of tillage; in the construction and of the common farm implements and in the operation of gas engines; instruction in carpentering, blacksmithing and general repair work, and in the planning and construction of buildings. Instructions in farm management and the importance of good business methods in relation to successful farming. Instruction in the preparation of the soil and the growing and harvesting of crops, instruction in the feeding, care, breeding and management of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry.

"Inexperienced men returning at once to Canada will be offered two plans under which to qualify, the choice being optional. They may either apprentice themselves by working with successful farmers, or they may take the course outlined above at an agricultural college or similar institution in Canada. Arrangements to this end are now being concluded with such institutions, and it is the expectation that this course will be offered in many of the provinces by the beginning of the new year.

"While in farming the course outlined above, practically utility has been made the essential feature, it is recognized that the best school is the well-managed farm, provided the farmer is willing and sympathetically disposed. So much depends on this aspect of the matter that a very considerable effort will be made among the progressive farmers of the country who are prepared to render public-spirited service in this connection. It is the intention to inaugurate a follow-up scheme with the co-operation of provincial agricultural departments, whereby the men will be advised and instructed after they go upon the land. This plan contemplates the organization of local short courses dealing with the more advanced phases of instruction, similar to those provided for farmers and farmers' sons by the local representatives of agricultural departments and by other extension services.

"Attention is called to the fact that the program outlined relates only to those inexperienced in farming. Experienced men who satisfy the Soldier Board that they possess a reasonable fitness for farm life, and the other qualification called for by the Act, will be permitted to go upon the land without further instruction."

FOREIGNERS WILL LEAVE.

Many Desire to Return to Europe After the War.

As soon as the ships can be spared and the Government's war-time restrictive measures are lifted there is expected to be an enormous exodus of the alien population from Canada to their home countries. Russian, Austrian and Italian workmen who came here before the war have been receiving high wages during the last four years and have saved some thing in some cases are large. Most of them came over here without their families and are now desirous of returning. Many of them have been flocking to the steamship offices to inquire about sailing dates, so it is probable that for some time to come there will be a shortage of certain kinds of laborers.

Speaking of the Russian element in this coming exodus, Mr. S. A. Likatscheff, Russian Consul-General for the Dominion, expressed the opinion that the Russian homeward movement, which he thought would commence in a few months, would not be a big factor for Canada in the end, because it would lead to an increase in Russian immigration later on. The Russian who returned home from Canada with his savings would advertised the country to his fellow countrymen. He would tell them of the high rates paid to workmen, wages that would seem even larger than they are to the workman who does not take into consideration that the cost of living has also advanced during the last four years. Russian immigration will certainly be as great and will very likely be greater than before the war, according to Mr. Likatscheff. Not only from Russia but from Galicia, from Japan and from other countries where the Russian has already settled, he will be coming to Canada in search of larger opportunities, it is anticipated.

"Canada need not fear that she will not get the workers that she will need to build up the country," said Mr. Likatscheff, "but Canada must look after her immigrants. They come here with no knowledge of her language, and her customs, and it is the business of the Federal Government and of the Provincial Governments to protect them from exploitation." Mr. Likatscheff advocated a Government employment labor agency to which the alien might apply for work and to which he might return when one job is finished, to be directed to another.

Owen Sound Not Caught Twice.

During the Crimean War, when Sebastopol fell, the event was celebrated at Owen Sound three months later, when the news came through. The surrender of Germany was celebrated before it actually occurred, simply to even the score.

Someone Beat the Fare-box.

Valeska Suratt sold kisses for the Red Cross at the Princess Theatre, Montreal, and the press announced that "the recipes amounted to $368.38.

A Deceptive Word.

A French soldier, with a slight knowledge of English always carried a pocket dictionary, so that he could look up familiar words, relates Judge. He had an excellent voice, and often sang French songs for his English and America comrades. One day a Canadian charmed with the Frenchman's voice, said to him: "You have a fine, mellow voice." Mellow was a new word to the Frenchman, so he pulled out his dictionary, and found: "Mellow. Overripe, rotten, soft, friable, tipsy."

"Back to Mufti."

"Back to Mufti" is the name of a magazine to be published by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. In succeeds "Reconstruction," the monthly bulletin which has been issued by the department for some time past. The new magazine will be devoted exclusively to the problem of the returned soldier.

"Sea Wolf's Ship a Total Wreck.

The famous schooner Halcyon, originally a fast yacht, later the most successful smuggler of the Pacific, still later operated in the sealing trade by Capt. Alex. McLean, the original of Jack London's "Sea Wolf," and yet later a whaler of the Arctic, is now a total wreck at Akutan, Alaska.

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Women who suffer from any form of weakness, as indicated by displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues," should accept Mrs. Romberg's advice and give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a thorough trial.

For over forty years it has been correcting such ailments. If you have mysterious complications write for advice to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

ANOTHER BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Newfoundland Differs With the Province of Quebec.

The task of determining the boundary line between Ungava, now a portion of the Province of Quebec, and that part of the Labrador coast belonging to Newfoundland, may be referred to the judicial committee of the Imperial Privy Council very shortly. Since Ungava was added to Quebec in 1912 the Government at that province has been anxious that the line between its territory and that of the ancient colony should be defined. Several meetings, and more moreover, have arisen to make a decision desirable. For instance, the Canadian and Newfoundland governments clashed when a Canadian customs officer proposed to collect duties at Port Burwell, which he asserted was Canadian territory. Again, the Quebec and Newfoundland authorities differed when the latter undertook to grant concessions on Hamilton Inlet.

For some years past there have been at intervals negotiations between the Dominion Government and the Quebec Government on the one hand and the Newfoundland Government on the other look to the reference of the case to the Privy Council. Canada and Quebec proposed that a question and answer be drawn up, orders-in-council, and proclamations upon which were founded the respective claims of the two parties be propounded for the consideration of the Imperial court. Newfoundland expressed the opinion that no reference to council existed which could be evidence of a claim. Copies of certain orders were thereupon sent from Canada to the Government of the new client colony. Negotiations have since then been suspended. Quebec however, is pressing for a settlement of the dispute, and, it is said, that if a reply is not received within a reasonable time from Newfoundland will join with the Dominion of Canada in submitting the whole question to the Privy Council."

The western and southern limit of the Newfoundland territory has been fixed at 64 degress west longitude and 52 degrees North latitude. From that point is to be run northward a line which, according to the Newfoundland claim, would give the Dominion a strip of coast all the way north to Hudson Strait, but which, in the Canadian and Quebec view, would reach the sea shore at a much more southerly point. The documents in the case go as far back as the proclamation of the King of Great Britain, dated Oct. 7, 1763, which first set forth the boundaries of Quebec.

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9-3-m

FRED CHINNECK
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Chinneck's Jewellery Store
Next Wallace's Drug Store
Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential. 39

JOHN T. GRANGE
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Grange Block, John Street,
Strictly Private and Confidential.

9.30—Class meeting.
10.30—Regular Service.
11.45—Sunday School.
7.00—Regular Service.
Monday, 8.00—League meeting in charge of the Efficiency Department.
Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer and Praise.
Thursday, 7.30—C. G. I. T. Groups meet.
Friday, 8.00—Choir practice.

East End Barber Shop.
Everything neat; first class workmen; cigars and tobacco. Give me a call.
J. N. OSBORNE.

Patriotic Calendars For 1918.
Handsome designs, all prices, sheet music all the latest Vocal an Instrumental. . . . .
M. PIZZARIELLO.

Aladdin Lamps.
The Aladdin Mantle Lamp will brighten your home. Orders received at Wallace's Drug Store, Napanee, or by mail. For sale by **FRED RUSSELL,** Selby, 7dp

Boyes' Grocery.
We carry Tinned Fish, Sardines Kippered Herring, Shrimps, Lobster, Pitchard, Salmon, Pork and Beans. The best black tea in town.
Phone 236. **G. W. BOYES**

Hogs Wanted.
Will ship on Saturday, Jan. 25th, and will pay the highest market price. The banks close at 1 p.m. Have your hogs in early.
J. W. HAMBLY,
G. H. WILLIAMS,

Go to M. Taylor
For wrist watches, pocket watches, Onyx, Pearl, signet and diamond rings, cuff links, necklets, and all kinds of jewelery, wedding rings a wedding and shower presents. A full line of 1847 Rodgers cutlery always on hand. Marriage Licenses issued Personal attention to all watch repairing.

The Royal Opens.
After several weeks of preparation Messrs. Luffman & Roney will open the Royal Hotel on Saturday. The hotel has been entirely refurnished with all new furniture and equipment, and under the able management of Messrs. Luffman & Roney the Royal Hotel should command a good a patronage as it ever did.

Returned Soldiers.
Among the returning soldiers this week were : Harold Denison, Eddie Snider, Fred York, Ray Moore, Napanee ; Percy Laidley, Belleville ; B. Allen, Moscow ; A. Brant, Desoronto ; L. F. Huffman, Moscow ; R. Moon, Napanee ; E. Wenn, Ernestown. Messrs. P. Laidley and Ray Moore left Napanee in the same battalion, and returned on the same boat and train.

Private Sale.
At the home of the late Mrs. VanLuven, Bridge street, commencing to-day (Friday) and continuing until things are sold, some household effects, furniture, dishes, carpets and stove. The cosy home, with nearly all modern conveniences, and good garden is also for sale.
VAN LUVEN BROS.
7tf Napanee.

The Musical and Literary Club.
The third meeting of the Musical and Literary Club will be held in the Oddfellows' Hall, over the Merchants Bank, on Tuesday evening, January 28th, at 8 o'clock. The subject for the evening Shakespeare, Henry VIII, introducing incidental music, selected readings, and Morris dances, will be presented by Mr. W. S. Herrington. Miss Ponton, soloist of Belleville, will also assist in the programme.

Change in Hardware Business.
Mr. D. B. Wilson, one of our former townsmen, has purchased the hardware business of Mr. John G. Fennell, and expects to take possession about Feb. 1st. Mr. Wilson was for several years a member of the firm of Madole & Wilson, but for the past twelve years has resided in the west. We are pleased to welcome Mr. Wilson back to his home town, and predict for him a successful business career.

Woods—Young.
A very quiet wedding took place on Monday, January 20th, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Young, of Gretna, when their only daughter, Ellela was united in wedlock by Rev. W. S. Boyce, B.D., pastor of the Bay Street, to Mr. Volney Woods, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Carleton Woods, of Roblin. The ceremony took place at eleven o'clock in the morning beneath an arch of evergreens and white satin ribbon, Miss Dorothy Robinson of Napanee, acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. Ralph Sills, of Gretna, was groomsman. The bride was gowned in a pearl grey silk dress, and the groom, of the Royal Air Force, wore his uniform. Following the ceremony a dainty wedding breakfast was served after which the bridal party left for Napanee where they took the two o'clock train for Toronto. The bride was dressed in a travelling suit of taupe velour trimmed with wolf fur, and wore a becoming hat to match. The groom's gift to the bride was a fifty dollar check, and the bridesmaid and groomsman each received a five dollar gold piece. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Carleton Woods, of Roblin, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Meyers, of Hawley, and their daughters Marjory and Agnes, Mrs. Geo. Chambers and Miss Meda Belle Chambers, of Anderson, and Mrs. (Rev.) Boyce. On their return the bridal couple will reside at Roblin, where Mr. Volney Woods will enter into partnership with his father.

PLUSH BUTTONS
FOR
PLUSH COATS
—ALSO—
BUTTONS
Suitable for
LADIES' SUITS
JAMES WALTERS,
Merchant Tailoring, - Napanee.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH
Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30—Midweek meeting for prayer and Bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH
Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :
Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, B. A., Pastor.
8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening Prayer.
Wednesday, 4.00 — Confirmation Class.
7.30—Intercession Service.
Thursday, 7.30—A.Y.P.A.

Obituary.
On Thursday morning, January ninth, there passed away at her home, one of the most widely known and highly respected women of Grieve's Corner, in the person of Mrs. Harvey Bradshaw. Mrs. Bradshaw was the daughter of the late F. H. York, and Mrs. York, and the second oldest of the family of six, four of whom survive, Mrs. Joseph Tesky, of Wellington ; Mrs. Nelson Alterman, Kingston, Huntington, of Markdale, and Manson, of Tamworth. She was born in the Township of Camden, May 24th, 1857. On April 10th, 1877, she married Harvey Bradshaw, to whom eight children were born. Seven survive : Edson, of Toronto ; Mrs. J. McFarland Roblin ; Mrs. Robt. Bell, Shannonville ; Fred, of Toronto ; Mrs. Wilson Hart, Roblin ; Mrs. Wm. Nelson and Lillie, at home. Also her sorrowing husband and mother are left to mourn her loss. Her cheerfulness, frankness and genuine sympathy endeared her to a wide circle of friends, and made her indeed a general favorite of all. While liberal in her religious views Mrs. Bradshaw was a Methodist in religion, of which church she was an honored and indefatigable worker. The funeral service was held at Selby Methodist church, on Saturday, January 11th, conducted by her pastor, Rev. Rufus Garrett, assisted by Rev. Mr. Wilson, Roblin. The community extend their sympathy to the bereaved husband and family.

Rexall Catarrh Jelly for cold in the head—at WALLACE'S.

The Late Nicholas Vanalstine.
Death has again claimed one of Napanee's oldest and well-known residents, in the person of Mr. Nicholas Vanalstine, Mill street, who passed peacefully to rest on Friday morning of last week. About four o'clock in the afternoon on the day prior to Christmas deceased was suddenly stricken with an illness of his heart, and other complications following, despite the best of care and attention his sufferings terminated about forty-thirty on the morning of Friday, and his spirit took its flight into the Great Beyond. About thirteen years ago he passed through a serious illness of pneumonia which left certain afflictions behind it, and during his later years he only enjoyed a partial measure of good health. He was born in the Township of North Fredericksburgh, near the entrance to Bay Bay, and early in life moved to Napanee where he has resided ever since. In 1869 he was united in marriage to Alice Graham, daughter of the late James Graham, of Napanee, and had he lived until April next would together have celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. Twelve children were born of their union, eight of whom survive. Besides his widow the following are left to mourn : Ezra, of Brockville ; Fred and Harry, of Napanee ; Mrs. M. Husband, of Empey Hill ; Mrs. F. Hudson, of Mount Pleasant ; Mrs. A. H. Joyce, of Toronto ; Mrs. W. S. Boyce, of Syracuse ; and Mrs. J. Coulter, of Watertown. Also one brother, Duncan, of Napanee. The funeral was held from his late home, Mill street, on Sunday at 2.30 p.m., the funeral services being conducted by Rev. Mr. Rogers, and was attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends who came to pay their last respects to the deceased. The pall-bearers were Messrs. S. C. Denison, Robt. Wales, E. R. McCabe, Geo. Hartman, F. H. Card, and J. F. Smith. The remains were placed in the vault at Riverview cemetery to await burial later.

Rexall Orderlies, the most pleasant, the surest and most gentle laxative. Sold only in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

9.45—Morning class.
10.30—Morning worship.
11.45—Sunday School.
6.30—Organ Recital.
7.00—Evening worship.
Tuesday, 6.30—C. G. I. T.
Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer service.
Thursday, 6.30—G.S.E.T.
Thurs., 8.00—Choir practice.
Friday, 8.00—Lecture by Rev. A. L. Phelps, B.A., under W.M.S.

Liberal Annual Meeting.
The annual meeting of the Lennox and Addington Liberal Association was held in the town hall, Napanee, on Saturday afternoon last, with a representative attendance of Liberals of the county present. The following officers were elected :
Hon. Pres.—E. W. Grange.
President—Wm. R. Lott, Napanee.
Vice-Presidents—Herbert Magee, Pines, P. J. Murphy, Enterprise.
Sec.-Treas.—B. F. Davy, Napanee.
The former Executive Committee were re-elected, and a number of ladies will be added.
Mr. E. W. Grange was present from Ottawa and gave the meeting a concise report of the proceedings of the Liberal Convention held in Ottawa last week.

A bottle of our antiseptic solution and a Devillisse Atomizer to spray the nose and throat, is a safeguard against many diseases. Sold at WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

THEY FOUGHT AND WON.

Battles In Which Boys From Camp Took Part.

The following statement, showing what has been accomplished, from a military point of view, by the Dominion since the beginning of the war was issued by the Militia Department.

When Canada entered the war on Aug. 4, 1914, she had a permanent force of only 3,000 men and an active militia of 60,000. When hostilities ceased on Nov. 11, 1918, Canada had sent overseas 418,980 soldiers.

At first Canada supplied a division This was increased until by 1916 she had in France an army corps of four divisions, a cavalry brigade, and numerous other services, such as line of communication troops, railway troops and forestry corps. On Sept. 30, 1918, the Canadian troops in France numbered 156,250. The cavalry brigade included a strong draft furnished by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

The Canadians engaged in the United Kingdom and France in constructing and operating railway lines and in cutting down forests and milling the timber number about 50,000.

Of the Royal Air Forces, some 14,000 or 15,000 were raised and trained in Canada; in addition many joined the R.A.F. after going overseas in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

On Oct. 31, 1918, the casualties numbered over 211,000. There have been over 50,000 deaths, 152,000 have been wounded, and when hostilities ceased the prisoners of war numbered 2,800.

The roll of Canada is:

1915:
Second battle of Ypres, April-May.
1916:
St. Eloi, April 3 to 19.
Sanctuary Wood, June 2 and 3.
Hooge, June 5, 6; 13 and 14.
Battle of Somme, September, October and November.
1917:
Battle of Vimy Ridge April 9 to 13.
Battle of Arleux and Fresnoy, April 28, 29 and May 3.
Battle of Lens, June.
Battle of Hill 70, August 15.
Battle of Paschendaele, October 25 and November 10.
1918:
Second battle of Somme, March and April.
Battle of Amiens, August 12.
Capture of Monchy-le-Preux, August 26-28.
Breaking of Queant-Drocourt line, September 3 and 4.
Crossing of Canal du Nord and Bourlon Wood, September 27-29.
Encirclement and capture of Cambrai, October 1-9.
Capture of Douai, October 19.
Capture of Denain, October 20.
Encirclement and capture of Valenciennes, October 25 and November 2.
Advance and capture of Mons, November 7-11.

Statue of Edith Cavell.
A monument to Edith Cavell and the Canadian nurses who were killed by the Germans in raids on Canadian hospitals will be erected in Ottawa in Major Hill Park. The monument will be erected by public subscription and grants from the Dominion. It is being executed by Hamilton MacCarthy, R.C.A., the Canadian sculptor. The monument will be exceedingly handsome.

There will be an heroic figure of Fame, holding in one hand a trumpet and in the other a wreath of immortelles. The figure will be shown in the act of crowning the bust of the martyred nurse, which rests upon the summit of the pedestal. Draped around its base is the Union Jack.

On either side of the pedestal, in prominent relief, is a panel — one side depicting the nurse attending wounded soldiers, both German and Allied, and the other showing the tragic death of the brave woman. The inscription of the pedestal includes the last words spoken by Edith Cavell. The pedestal is to be cut in granite and the figures are to be in bronze.

And This In Fair Canada.
Constable Peters of Chatham discovered three brothers of the Johnson family, the trio paralyzed from their hips downward, crawling about on their stomachs in a shack at Chatham Gore. The brothers had all been paralyzed from birth and were utterly neglected by the parents, save that they threw food to them at intervals. There was none in the shack when the officer visited it.

You can get Robinson's Patent Barley at WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

Tanlac for sale at WALLACE'S

WALL PAPER
Masters & Snider
Funeral Directors and Embalmers
Successors to the late firm Carscallen Bros.
Wall Papers, Mouldings, Window Shades, Poles and Trimmings.
Carscallen Bros'. Old Stand
Centre Street, Napanee
Phone —Office 30, Residence 145.

FURS---
Have your Furs Made to Order.
Remodelling and Repairing
Satisfactorily Done.
First door west of R. B. Allen's Music Store,
Market Square, Napanee.
MRS. L. JOHNSTON
Experience with Simmons' Furriers and Robinson Co.

For good Coffee go to Kelly's Grocery for his Special Blend ground fresh.

Many people cannot take the ordinary salts—we have Rexall Liver Salts, pleasant to the taste and more gentle in action —WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT. 44 tf

Peace and Prosperity

The greatest war in history is over and won. Now WORK and PRODUCTION is imperative.

I have tripled the capacity of my plant.

Now is the time to get in on that market, either here or in Europe, get in, and hold it.

HOW TO DO IT

Look around and see if there is any one thing or many that you can do to make your place suitable for greater production.

A New Home may do it, by increasing enery, a new machine by saving labour, better pens for hogs, hens or cattle, or a new granary may save cost in one year.

If you tell me what you would like to do, I will tell you the cost, not only of one item, but the whole cost, and can sell you Lumber, Asbestos and Beaver Board, Asbestos and Cedar Shingles, BRANTFORD ROOFING Sheathing Papers and other supplies.

W. D. MIDMER,
Lumber and Building Supplies.
Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.
'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.
Successors to Dafoe & Waller. 45tf

Special Attraction at the Strand

Monday - Tuesday, Jan. 27-28

Mitchell Lewis
In a Mighty Drama of the Northland

"The Sign Invisible"

Produced by Edgar Lewis the man who made "The Barrier" "The Bar Sinister," "Souls in Bondage," "The Great Divide," and other special productions.

"THE SIGN INVISIBLE" is a story of Canadian trading post life, love, villiany, fights and infinite pathos. It is a wondrous thing to see, and may not be described in words.

REGULAR ADMISSION 11c. and 6c.

The Napanee Orchestra will furnish the music Monday night.

M. MAKER, - Proprietor

WANTED!

TO BUY

Pressed Hay and Straw.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Centre Street, North. 'Phone 101

NEW SUITS

—AT—

$15.00

New Serges, New Worsteds New Tweeds—Tailored in the Latest Styles and guaranteed the Best Range of $15.00 Suits in Canada

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,

Napanee, Ont.

Our Diamond Rings Are Splendid Value.

Bought before the raise, so are giving the customer the benefit.

See our

$25, $50, and $100 Diamond Rings

Quality Guaranteed

F. Chinneck's Jewellery Store

After War Trade.

England laid the foundation of her enormous volume of overseas loaning and enterprise in the years right after the end of the Napoleonic wars, when the production and manufacture which had been expanded and carried on for purposes of the war had to find outlets, and England furnished that form of capital in loans abroad and began to develop far-away regions, notably South America, even the United States, and parts of the Orient. We see the promise to-day of an enormous development of electrification. Electric power furnishes almost inconceivable intensity of power, under absolute control, that can be delivered over long distances, being available in thousands of horsepower at this moment here, in another moment 400 miles away, possibly even 1,000.

We see an immense new development of gas power also. In every forward sweep of human enterprise, through taking advantage of a new prime-mover, or a new use of one, as when steam supplanted waterpower in the mills, and the steamship outdid the sailing vessel on the sea, the advantage of intensity of power over slow-moving economies made differences of apparent cost of no effect. In modern enterprise intensity of effort counts everywhere. The human organization, using machinery of more intensive power, finds high-speed-steel tools to work with, and even organized mental energy seems to manifold its productivity.

If is the hope of clear-thinking Britons to-day that the debt which Great Britain has been compelled to assume in preference to slavery will be minimized in the coming years through a repetition of the after-war expansion of industrial productivity of the nation, and a growth of foreign trade, as it happened with the burden that was left by the Napoleonic wars. But, of course, an outlet must be had for the production. That outlet is hoped for in an expected development of the rest of the world, already showing. Of the 1,800,000,000 inhabitants of the known world tens of millions are now engaged in systematic industry who were not so engaged before. Thus are hundreds of millions, who can be brought to systematic production, given earning and purchasing ability, their standards of life raised, looking to a great increase in the consumption of manufactures and of each other's food products over the world. The ambition to develop local production and systematic industry has been stimulated in every continent by the war.

Stole German Army Train.

Stealing over No Man's Land on his own initiative, Charley Spencer, a private soldier from Duncan, B.C., who formerly drove on the C.P.R. between Vancouver and North Bend, climbed in the cab of a stalled Hun locomotive, and while the enemy sentries paced back and forth, steamed up and "threw her open" for the British lines. He was well inside them before the Germans discovered the trick had been turned. The stolen train contained sixteen carloads of ammunition and eight big guns. Pte. Spencer became a lieutenant the following day.

Nemesis.

Nemesis was a goddess of justice and divine retribution. The word comes from a Greek verb meaning to deal out, distribute, dispense. In Greek mythology Nemesis was a goddess personifying allotment, or the divine distribution to every man of his precise share of fortune, good and bad. It was her special function to see that the proper proportion of individual prosperity was preserved, and that any one who became too prosperous or was too much uplifted by his prosperity should be reduced or punished.

Be Sure to Get

WRIGLEY'S

THE wax-wrapped sealed package with WRIGLEY'S upon it is a guarantee of quality.

The largest chewing-gum factories in the world—the largest selling gum in the world: that is what WRIGLEY'S means.

SEALED TIGHT KEPT RIGHT!

Made in Canada

47

The Flavour Lasts!

MINUTES OF RICHMOND COUNCIL.

Selby, 13th January, 1919.

Council met this day at 11 a. m. pursuant to statute, the clerk presiding.

Rev. Mr Farnsworth opened with prayer.

The following Reeve and councilmen elected, after taking their declarations and qualification of office, were :- Mr Carlton Woods, Reeve ; Councillors, Mr W. J. Gollinger, Mr Irwin G. Sexsmith, Mr Merle Sills, and Mr A. C. McConnell.

The minutes of the last meeting of the council for 1918 were read and confirmed.

A by-law was introduced and on receiving its third reading was finally passed, appointing D. R. Denison and Geo. E. Sexsmith auditors, Hiram Abbott, Sanitary Inspector, and F. L. Amey, member of the Board of Health.

Moved by Merle Sills, seconded by A. C. McConnell, that the clerk be instructed to write the Department of Public Works, Toronto, for blank forms of by-laws respecting government grants to Township roads. Carried.

Moved by Irwin G. Sexsmith, seconded by Merle Sills that this council instruct the clerk to pay Mr H. A. Wood, to accept the sum of $5.15, being payment of back taxes on lot 29, in 9th con. for year 1918. Carried.

Moved by A. C. McConnell, seconded by by Merle Sills that this council grant the sum of $10 as aid to the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto. Carried.

Moved by Irwin G. Sexsmith, seconded by Mearl Sills, that this Council grant $30.00 in aid of the Armenian and Syrian relief fund and the order be drawn in John C. Hudgips' name. Carried.

Moved by A. C. McConnell, seconded by Irwin G. Sexsmith, that W. J. Gollinger and Merle Sills be appointed to wait on E. J. Pollard for the printing of the Township of Richmond for the year 1919. Carried.

Moved by W. J. Gollinger, seconded by Merle Sills that the Reeve and councillors McConnell and Sexsmith be appointed a committee to obtain government grants on roads in Township as approved by this council, said grants to be supplemented by equal amounts by the Township of Richmond. Carried.

Moved by Irwin G. Sexsmith, seconded by W. J. Gollinger, that the words reading "average attendance" in a resolution moved and carried at the thirteenth session of 1918, be changed to read "according as the salaries to the respective teachers are paid" and that the by-law as directed, be drafted immediately, also that the Township treasurer divide the money. Carried.

Moved by A. C. McConnell, seconded by Merle Sills, that the following accounts be paid : Jas. Haggerty, 47 loads of gravel, furnished road division No. 9, $4.70. Mrs Doney, aid for January, $5. Jas. McKitrick, election expenses, $44.00 : error in taxes, refund of statute labor 1918, Fred Booth, $7.50, on road division 50. Wm. Doran, refund in statute labour, 6¾ days: 89.75, on road division No. 12 : error in school tax 1918, refund of same, S. E. Winter, refund of $6.30. Neil Hunt, refund of $5.25, Roy McMath, refund of $5.25. David Martin, refund of $3.82. Carried.

Moved by Merle Sills, seconded by W. J. Gollinger that be it resolved by this council that we have no jurisdiction in the matter of separate school section No 17, and we believe that the agitation concerning the affairs of said section is detrimental to the best interests of this municipality and further that the department of Education at Toronto, is the proper body to deal with such matters, and this council puts itself on record as refusing to take any action whatever in the matter. Carried

Moved by Irwin G. Sexsmith, seconded by A. C. McConnell, an amendment to Mr Sills and Mr Gollinger's motion to separate school No.10 and 17 question : Whereas 1917 council has taken certain action in granting existing conditions current in above named school section, resolved that we as a body, representing the ratepayers of said township, and openly acknowledging that there is a grievance in said section, memorialize the Department of Education, Toronto, fully outlining said grievance, because we believe the said question to be beyond our jurisdiction and also because we, as the council of said township believe ourselves to be the proper authorities to make the said notification, and that the said notification bear the corporate seal of said township. Lost

Council adjourned to meet 1st Monday in February at 10 a. m.

JAMES McKITTRICK, Clerk.

Saving Gasoline.

If anyone wonders why Canada is having its motorless Sundays simultaneously with the United States, the reason is not far to seek. Ninety per cent. and more of the gasoline used in Canada is said to reach this country from across the border. The United States might, then, be saving its fuel in order that Canada might squander it. But that fact does not impress one so strongly as the complete unity which binds the sister nations in making common cause against the world's disturbers.

Her Patience Rewarded.

The best lunge lately landed at Lake of the Isles, Alexandria Bay, is credited to Mrs. Harden, and weighed 21¼ pounds. The fortunate fisherwoman is in her ninety-third year.

Music.

If you are thinking of buying a Piano, Organ, Talking Machine (Victor or Edison), or Sewing Machine, see us before you buy. We trade for anything. Terms to suit purchaser. Hundreds of references. Hundreds of records. Come and see them.

VANLUVEN BROS.

Napanee and Moscow.

For clapped hands or roughness of the skin use Wallace Herman (winter balm)—Sold only at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

AN ARCTIC RAILROAD

CANADIANS HELPED TO BUILD LINE IN RUSSIA.

The Murmansk Road Looks Vulnerable as It Runs Parallel to the Finnish Border, But the Germans Are Aware That It Will Not Prove an Easy Job to Flank It.

THE Allies are now marching into Russia from the north. They are already far south of Archangel, where our marines joined them. The Germans have again called upon Finland to move against them. Presumably, in any case the Germans themselves will try to attack. And, from the map, the new Murmansk railroad, paralleling the Finnish border as it does for almost its entire length, seems to offer the most vulnerable of open flanks.

But the Germans themselves know better than that. The Murmansk railroad is about as far as possible from being an open flank. And just now there is at least one man in America who is in a position to tell why. That is Vladimir Gorjatchkovsky. After nearly two years of war, Russia found the absolute need of having an ice-free port on the Arctic. Gorjatchkovsky was chosen for the job because he was an engineer who had already solved many problems — his last work had been a railroad along the foot of the Altai mountains—and it was known that the Murmansk would be a road of many problems. And when it was planned and located never for a moment was it forgotten that it was a railroad which sooner or later might be a would-be object of attack.

But, first, to look at it only as a railroad. It runs from Svanka, the main-line junction east of Petrograd, to Kandalaksha, 400 miles north. The last two hundred miles is within the Arctic Circle, and Kola is the world's only Arctic railroad terminus. To build the Murmansk in a year and a half—it was finished in November, 1917—100,000 men and 15,000 horses were put to work. And in one sense it is a Canadian railroad. For it was built with materials secured from Canada.

Three years before the marines reached the White Sea, our ships and our freight-handlers were going there with rails and construction machinery. When no pick would open the frozen ground, great fires were built to thaw it for brigades of Canadian steam shovels. When it was found impossible to get supplies through from the south for the construction camps, Canada was drawn upon for the needed flour and bacon.

When a railroad is to be built in record time, work must begin simultaneously along almost the whole line. And the tools and rails, the bridge work and supplies must be delivered as near as is in anywise possible to the particular section for which they are designed. Well, when the right-of-way was located, it was found that at various points on the road there were adjacent points on the coast of Kola Bay and the White sea where it might be possible for ships to make a landing. If they could do it, and make their deliveries exactly as per a previously arranged schedule, whole months could be saved. And our ships did it. Despite German submarines waiting for them outside, icebergs impeding traffic within, they made their deliveries as per schedule. Not a day was lost, nor a meal. The bacon and the steel arrived together. If the Murmansk now promises to be one of the most useful roads on earth, America can claim at least a part of the credit for its being there.

But why can it not be flanked and cut from Finland? The answer lies in the nature of the country. It is absolutely wild and virtually impassable. It is much like northwestern Canada. There is the same amount of game. When our boys are not fighting, they can fish and shoot. There is the same lack of all roads. The sparse reindeer trails—reindeers sledded in the first French ammunition—are the best the Germans will find in that respect. From Lake Onega north there are the same lakes and marshes. For hundreds of miles, indeed, the marsh belt between the railroad and Finland is virtually unbroken. "And a marsh," said Hannibal, two thousand years ago, "is of all things accursed in war!" Where in those Russian marshes, are a few labyrinthine causeways, only the wolves seem able to tread them. And the wolves abound. To protect their horses and cattle in summer, the natives herd them on the islands found in the bigger lakes. And when during the building of the road, certain German prisoners, used in the construction gangs, availed themselves of their working liberty to run for it, in general two days or at most three proved enough to bring them back.

All this, however, is true only of the summer. In fact, south of Lake Onago it isn't true at all. What of the winter, when solid ice should furnish roadbed? In both cases the railroad is vulnerable. But, as will soon be seen, it is a vulnerability that need give us little cause to worry.

The Murmansk is sub-arctic only in a geographical sense. The last reaches of the Gulf Stream modify the climate, and there is more snow than ice. On the large lakes the gradually accumulating weight of snow forces the ice beneath the water, which cannot make for the best of military thoroughfares. And, finally, even if a German army did get through, it could stay only for the winter. From February to November its connection with its base would be severed absolutely.

The Japanese language is now included in the course of study in the high schools of Australia.

Honolulu Talks With Vancouver.

Wireless exchange of communications is now of daily occurrence between Honolulu and Vancouver, B.C., the latter city having also "had New York." The wonder of the achievement is found in the fact that the Vancouver aerial is but 65 feet in height.

A "Lunar" Rainbow."

A lunar rainbow was observed at Penetang, its colors being those of the ordinary rainbow but fainter. The police have rounded up quite a number of violators of the O.T.A. near Penetang recently.

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC SERVICE AND RED CROSS WORK

Through the "U. E. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.D.E.

The Belgian Relief Committee meeting was held at the residence of the Convenor, Mrs. F. S. Richardson, on Tuesday, 21st inst., and Mrs. Richardson and the members wish to thank sincerely Mrs. Nathan Fellows, of Bridge street, west, for an excellent woman's coat, Mrs. F. S. Scott, West street, for a valued contribution of clothing, and another interested friend for a donation of underclothing, all of which will be of great assistance for the refugee and repatriated Belgian population. Anyone having clothing in good condition they can spare is asked to send same, when for the Belgians, to Mrs. Richardson's residence, on John street, and when for the French to the Daughters of the Empire work-room in the Harshaw block.

The Women's Patriotic Service Red Cross Work Committee are much indebted to Mrs. Geo. Shorey for additional mittens sent in for the navy, and to Miss Shorey for making up some little French dresses beautifully.

Mrs. Murney Parks has been kind enough to knit several navy blue sweaters for the sailors for which we desire to thank her sincerely.

THE LITTLE RED COIN-CARD STOCKING CAMPAIGN.

This was undertaken by the "Friends of France" of Toronto, a society organized under the War Charities Act, to aid the needy French children, in which the Daughters of the Empire were asked to help and for this reason distributed the little red stockings as widely as possible.

It gives us much pleasure to state that through the interest and kindness of our members, friends, various schools, and the public generally, we have so far been able to forward $108.00 to the "Friends of France" for this good work, which will be used towards feeding and clothing the boys and girls lately repatriated from Germany, and will help in giving training in scientific farming to the boys from 12 to 15 years of age.

Among the numerous contributors who so kindly worked with us, we would mention a few as follows :

Sunday School of Church of St. Mary Magdalene, $22.60, of which enthusiastic scholar collected, $10.50.

Mrs. Dickinson and the "Daughters of Heresa," $7.00.

The "Merry - Octagon" Club, $6.00.

The "Blue Band" Club, $2.00.

Among the energetic and successful collectors mention must be made of Mrs. Everton Vanluven, Bridge street, who was responsible for Coin Cards numbering 23.

Mrs. Carleton Woods, Robin, 11.

Mrs. John Stewart, of Harrowsmith, 5.

Mrs. J. T. Empey, R.M.D. No. 3, Napanee, 3.

Mrs. J. V. Topping, Marysville, 1.

Mrs. O. R. Laidley, Belleville, 3.

Mrs. Norman Boyce, of Colebrooke, 1.

Miss Leonia Joyner, of Kingston, 1.

Mrs. Robert Asselstine, Moscow, 1.

As it is impossible to give the names of all who so kindly assisted us, as contributors frequently left the cards unsigned, we desire herewith to thank most heartily one and all for their generous and valued cooperation. There are still 15 Coin Cards out, will those holding same kindly return them without delay to our work-room as they should be at headquarters without further loss of time. Kindly oblige.

He Stayed at Home.

"Well—no," said the ancient Arkansawyer, "I hain't never did much of what you'd call traveling. I was 97 years old, last grass, born and raised right yur in Shagbark township, and hain't been outside of the county but once. That was when I was about thirty years old. I went over to Torpidville, and they just nacherly toogleland started to lynch me the minute I got to town, for something or nuther, I never did find out what. One foot was already in the air and the other barely touching the ground when some feller came running and hollered that they were making a mistake — I wasn't the guilty party a-tall. As soon as they turned me loose I lit out for home as the crow flies, and I hain't done no traveling to speak of since. I always riggered that on the next occasion the feller that knowed it was a mistake might not get there in time to do me any good."

The Boxer Rising.

The Boxer rising was the movement of a Chinese society organized in 1900, directed again missionaries and other foreigners. The Manchus of the court and the empress at first opposed, but afterward encouraged the movement. This led to the murder of the German Minister at Peking, the destruction of several of the legations and the siege of about 200 refugees within the walls of the British legation at Peking. A relief expedition of about 18,000 soldiers, made up of British, American, French, German, Russian and Japanese, went to the rescue, which was accomplished after heavy fighting.

If you feel a cold coming on there is nothing better to check it than Rexall Cold Break-ups—Sold only in Napanee, at WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

RED CROSS SOCIETY

Letters are being received all along by the Society from the boys overseas, saying they received their Christmas parcels, for which they wish to extend thanks to the Society.

The Society is still continuing the refugee work. These children must be clothed, and as this is an important branch of our Red Cross work we do hope for a good attendance at our work meeting on Saturday.

The usual work meeting will be held on Saturday. Come and help with the work, as it is necessary that it is done.

Tanlac for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Hess Poultry Panacea will start your hens laying—get a package at WALLACE'S, agents for Napanee.

Talking Machines.

Buy your talking machine where you can buy records for it. We are sole agents for the celebrated Victor records and keep a large stock on hand. See us before you buy.

VANLUVEN BROS.,

Napanee.

2-6

FOR SALE

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation have listed with me the properties of the late Uriah Wilson and John Wilson for sale. For prices and terms of sale apply to U. M. WILSON, Solicitor, Agent, Napanee, Ont. 30tf

Your Money is Safe in War-Savings Stamps

Buy now for $4.00
Sell 1st day of 1924
for $5.00

Government Security

Your W-S-S. can be registered to secure you against loss by theft, fire or otherwise.

Thrift Stamps cost 25 cents each. Sixteen on a Thrift Card are exchangeable for one War-Savings Stamp.

SOLD WHERE YOU SEE THIS SIGN

18

Keep Them Smiling

Soldiers Home Coming Campaign

The "Welcome" sign still hangs high on the doors of the Salvation Army Hostels. Help them to keep it there! While our soldiers have need of the comforts—spiritual as well as bodily—DON'T shut the doors in the boys' faces—Keep them smiling!

The Salvation Army appeals for a Million Dollars for the boys who won the victory. This is the first time the Salvation Army has made a general appeal for its work. We urge you now, for the sake of the soldiers, and as a VITAL factor in the solution of Canada's Reconstruction problems, with the Homecoming of her boys, to give and to give liberally!

Our men in Khaki may not all be home for another year. While there is a company of Canadians in uniform over there or over HERE, there is work for the Salvation Army Lassie.

The weary waiting and the relaxed discipline spell dangers that MUST be guarded against. A happy smile and a comfortable body help to keep trouble at a distance. Do not let the Hostels shut for lack of funds!

The Salvation Army Million Dollar Fund

January 19th to 25th

"First to Serve—Last to Appeal"

A WORD ABOUT THE HOSTELS!—Have you ever been inside a Salvation Army Hostel? If not, ask a returned man about the Hostels in Paris, London, Toronto, Hamilton, or any others that he has stayed in or HERE.

Let HIM tell you about the REAL beds, the home cooking, the fried eggs, and hot coffee—and hot baths. If he knows you very well, he may give you a hint about the spiritual comfort the Salvation Army Lassies give these men far from home and all it means!

SALVATION ARMY MILLION DOLLAR FUND COMMITTEE

Headquarters:

Mail your subscription to

Treasurer Toronto and Ontario: SIR EDMUND WALKER
Toronto, Ont.

Treasurer New Brunswick:
JAMES M. CHRISTIE
Bank of Commerce, St. John, N.B.

Treasurer Nova Scotia:
DONALD MacGILLIVRAY
Bank of Commerce, Halifax, N.S.

or to

COMMISSIONER RICHARDS,
20 Albert St., Toronto

14

The IRON TRAIL

BY REX BEACH

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CHARACTERS

Murray O'Neil, the Irish prince, a railroad builder determined to open up rich Alaskan territory. He is a man of magnetic presence and inexhaustible power and resourcefulness. With a faithful picked crew of engineers and bridge and iron workers he attacks the natural barriers in the unknown country.

Curtis Gordon, an unscrupulous promoter and schemer. He is a man of unusual talents. He is insanely jealous of the wonder working of O'Neil.

Eliza V. Appleton, young newspaper woman and magazine writer. She is sent to Alaska by her editor to expose the men who "are trying to snatch control of an empire."

Natalie Gerard. Her mother has an unfortunate love affair with Gordon. After her rescue by O'Neil from death by drowning she and the Irish prince become warm friends.

Dan Appleton, Eliza Appleton's brother. He works as an engineer for Gordon and then casts his fortunes with the Irish prince. The team work of Dan and Eliza helps wonderfully in the tremendous Alaskan undertaking.

Then there are *Tom Slater*, *Dr. Gray* and many others ever ready to lay down their lives for the magnetic, lion hearted Irish prince.

CHAPTER I.

In Which the Tide Takes a Hand.

THE ship stole through the darkness with extreme caution, feeling her way past bay and promontory. Around her was none of that phosphorescent glow which lies above the open ocean, even on the darkest night, for the mountains ran down to the channel on either side. In places they overhung, and where they lay upturned against the dim sky it could be seen that they were matted with heavy timber. All day long the Nebraska had made her way through an endless succession of straits and sounds, now squeezing through an inlet so narrow that the somber spruce trees seemed to be within a short stone's throw, again plowing across some open reach where the pulse of the north Pacific could be felt. Out through the openings to seaward stretched the restless ocean, on across uncounted leagues, to Saghalien and the rim of Russia's prison yard.

Always near at hand was the deep green of the Canadian forests, denser, darker than a tropic jungle, for this was the land of "plenty waters." The hillsides were carpeted knee deep with moss, wet to saturation. Out of every gulch came a brawling stream whipped to milk white frenzy; snow lay heavy upon the higher levels, while now and then from farther inland peered a glacier, like some dead monster crushed between the granite peaks. There were villages, too, and fishing stations, and mines and quarries. These burst suddenly upon the view, then slipped past with dreamlike swiftness. Other ships were also in sight, rushed by and were swallowed up in the labyrinthine maze astern.

Those passengers of the Nebraska who had never before traversed the "inside passage" were loud in the praises of its picturesqueness, while those to whom the route was familiar seemed to find an ever fresh fascination in its shifting scenes.

Among the latter was Murray O'Neil. The whole north coast from Flattery to St. Elias was as well mapped in his mind as the face of an old friend, yet he was forever discovering new vistas, surprising panoramas, amazing variations of color and topography. The mysterious rifts and passageways that opened and closed as he threaded his watery, the trackless confusion of islets, the siren song of the waterfalls, the silent hills and glaciers and snow soaked forests—all appealed to him strongly, for he was at heart a dreamer.

Yet he did not forget that scenery such as this, lovely as it is by day, may be dangerous at night, for he knew the weakness of steel hulls. On some sides his experience and business training had made him sternly practical and prosaic. Ships aroused no manner of enthusiasm in him except as means to an end. Railroads had no glamor of romance in his eyes, for, having built a number of them, he had outlived all poetic notions regarding the "iron horse," and once the rails were laid he was apt to lose interest in them. Nevertheless he was almost poetic in his own quiet way, interweaving practical thoughts with fanciful visions, and he loved his dreams. He was dreaming now as he leaned upon the bridge rail of the Nebraska peering into the gloom with watchful eyes. From somewhere to port came the occasional commands of the officer on watch, echoed instantly from the inky interior of the wheelhouse. Alongside rose the whisper of rushing waters; from underfoot came the rhythmic beat of the engines far below. O'Neil shook off his mood and began to wonder idly how long it would be before Captain Johnny would be ready for his "nightcap."

He always traveled with Johnny Brennan when he could manage it, for the two men were boon companions. O'Neil was wont to live in Johnny's cabin or on the bridge, and their nightly libation to friendship had come to be a matter of some ceremony.

The ship's master soon appeared from the shadows—a short, trim man with gray hair.

"Come," he cried; "it's waiting for us."

O'Neil followed into Brennan's luxurious, well lit quarters, where on a mahogany sideboard was a tray holding a decanter, siphon and glasses, together with a bottle of ginger ale. The captain, after he had mixed a beverage for his passenger, opened the bottle for himself. They raised their glasses silently.

"Now that you're past the worst of it," remarked O'Neil, "I suppose you'll turn in for getting old for a hard run like this, Johnny."

Captain Brennan snorted. "Old? I'm a better man than you, yet. I'm a teetotaler, that's why. I discovered long ago that salt water and whisky don't mix."

O'Neil stretched himself out in one of Brennan's easy chairs. "Really," he said, "I don't understand why a ship carries a captain. Now, of what earthly use to the line are you, for instance, except for your beauty, which, no doubt, has its value with the women? I'll admit you preside with some grace at the best table in the dining salon, but your officers know these channels as well as you do. They could make the run from Seattle to Juneau with their eyes shut."

"Indeed they could not, and neither could I."

"Oh, well, of course I have no respect for you as a man, having seen you without your uniform."

The captain grinned in thorough enjoyment of this raillery. "I'll say nothing at all of my seamanship," he said, relapsing into the faintest of brogues, "but there's no denying that the massive form of a ship has many unpleasant and disgusting duties to perform. He has to amuse the prominent passengers who can't amuse themselves, for one reason and that takes tact and patience. Why, some people make themselves at home on the bridge, in the chart room, and even in my living quarters, to say nothing of consuming my expensive wines, liquors and cigars."

"Meaning me?"

"I'm a brutal seafaring man, and you'll have to make allowances for my well known brusqueness. Maybe I did mean you. But I'll say that next to you Curtis Gordon is the worst grafter I ever saw."

"You don't like Gordon, do you?" O'Neil queried with a change of tone.

"I do not! He went up with me again this spring, and he had his widow with him too."

"His widow?"

"You know who I mean—Mrs. Gerard. They say it's her money he's using in his schemes. Perhaps it's because of her that I don't like him."

"Ah-h! I see."

"You don't see, or you wouldn't grin like an ape. I'm a married man, I'll have you know, and I'm still on good terms with Mrs. Brennan, thank God. But I don't like men who use women's money, and that's just what our friend Gordon is doing. What money the widow didn't put up he's grabbed from the schoolma'ams and servant girls and society matrons in the east. What had he got to show them for it?"

"A railroad project, a copper mine, some coal claims"—

"Bah! A menagerie of wildcats!"

"You can't prove that. What's your reason for distrusting him?"

"Well, for one thing, he knows too much. Why, he knows everything, he does. Art, literature, politics, law, finance and draw poker have no secrets from him. He's been everywhere—and back—twice; he speaks a dozen different languages. He outargued me on poultry raising, and I know more about that than any man living. He can handle a drill or a coach and four; he can tell all about the art of ancient Babylon, and he beats me playing cribbage, which shows that he ain't on the level. He's the best informed man outside of a university, and he drinks tea of an afternoon, with his legs crossed and the saucer balanced on his heel. Now, it takes years of hard work for an honest man to make a success at one thing, but Gordon never failed at anything. I ask you if a living authority on all the branches of human endeavor and a man who can beat me at 'crib' doesn't make you suspicious."

"Not at all. I've beaten you myself."

"I was sick," said Captain Brennan.

"The man is brilliant and well educated and wealthy. It's only natural that he should excite the jealousy of a weaker intellect."

Johnny opened his lips for an explosion, then changed his mind and agreed sourly.

"He's got money, all right, and he knows how to spend it. He and his valet occupied three cabins on this ship. They say his quarters at Hope are palatial."

"My dear grampus, the mere love of luxury doesn't argue that a person is dishonest."

"Would you let a hired man help you do with your underclothes?" demanded the mariner.

"There's nothing criminal about it."

"Humph! Mrs. Gerard is different. She's all class. You don't mind her having a maid and speaking French when she runs short of English. Her daughter is like her."

"I haven't seen Miss Gerard."

"If you'd stir about the ship instead of wearing out my morris chair you'd have that pleasure. She was on deck all morning." Captain Brennan fell silent and poked with a stubby forefinger at the ice in his glass.

"Well, out with it," said O'Neil after a moment.

"I'd like to know the inside story of Curtis Gordon and this girl's mother."

"Why bother your head about something that doesn't concern you?" The speaker rose and began to pace the cabin floor, then in an altered tone inquired, "Tell me, are you going to land me and my horses at Cape Nay?"

"That depends on the weather. It's a rotten harbor. You'll have to swim them ashore."

"Suppose it should be rough?"

"Then we'll go on and drop you there coming back. I don't want to be caught on that shore with a southerly wind, and that's the way it usually blows."

"I can't wait," O'Neil declared. "A week's delay might ruin me. Rather than go on I'd swim ashore myself, without the horses."

Even as Brennan spoke the Nebraska seemed to halt, to jerk backward under his feet. O'Neil, who was standing, flung out an arm to steady himself; the empty ginger ale bottle fell from the sideboard with a thump. Loose articles hanging against the side walls swung to and fro: the heavy draperies over Captain Johnny's bed swayed.

Brennan leaped from his chair; his ruddy face was mottled, his eyes were wide and horror stricken.

"Damnation!" he gasped. The cabin door crashed open ahead of him, and he was on the bridge, with O'Neil at his heels. They saw the first officer clinging limply to the rail; from the pilot house window came an excited burst of Norwegian, then out of the door rushed a quartermaster.

The steady, muffled beating of the machinery ceased. the ship seemed suddenly to lose her life, but it was plain that she was not aground, for she kept moving through the gloom. From down forward came excited voices as the crew poured up out of the forecastle.

Brennan leaped to the telegraph and signaled the engine room. He was calm now, and his voice was sharp and steady.

"Go below, Mr. James, and find the extent of the damage," he directed, and a moment later the hull began to throb once more to the thrust of the propeller. Inside the wheelhouse Swan had recovered from his panic and repeated the master's orders mechanically.

"Tell me where and how I can help," Murray offered. His first thought had been of the possible effect of this catastrophe upon his plans, for time was pressing. As for danger, he had looked upon it so often and in so many forms that it had little power to stir him, but a shipwreck, which would halt his northward rush, was another matter.

Brennan stepped into the chart room, but returned in a moment to say:

"There's no place to beach her this side of Halibut bay."

"How far is that?"

"Five or six miles."

"You'll—have to beach her?"

"I'm afraid so. She feels queer."

Up from the cabin deck came a handful of men passengers to inquire what had happened; behind them a woman began calling shrilly for her husband.

"We touched a rock," the skipper explained briefly. "Kindly go below and stop that squawking. There's no danger."

The captain rang for full speed, and the decks began to strain as the engine increased its labor. "Get your passengers on deck and stand by them," he ordered. "Take it easy and don't alarm the women. Have them dress warmly, and don't allow any crowding by the men. Mr. Tomlinson, you hold the steerage gang in check. Take your revolver with you." He turned to his silent friend, in whose presence he seemed to feel a cheerful sympathy. "I knew it would come sooner or later, Murray," he said. "But—magnificent mummies! To touch on a clear night with the sea like glass!" He sighed dolefully. "It'll be tough on my missus."

O'Neil laid a hand upon his shoulder. "It wasn't your fault, and there will be room in the last boat for you. Understand?" Brennan hesitated, and the other continued roughly: "No nonsense, now! Don't make a dashed fool of yourself by sticking to the bridge. Promise?"

"I promise."

"Now, what do you want me to do?"

"Keep those dear passengers quiet. I'll run for Halibut bay, where there's a sandy beach. If she won't make it I'll turn her into the rocks. Tell 'em they won't wet a foot if they keep their heads."

"Good! I'll be back to see that you behave yourself." The speaker laughed lightly and descended to the deck, where he found an excited panic. Stewards were pounding on stateroom doors, half clad men were rushing about aimlessly, pallid faces peered forth from windows, and there was the sound of running feet, of slamming doors, of shrill, hysterical voices.

O'Neil saw a waiter thumping lustily upon a door and heard him shout hoarsely:

"Everybody out! The ship is sinking!" As he turned away Murray seized him roughly by the arm and, thrusting his face close to the other's, said harshly:

"If you yell again like that I'll toss you overboard."

"God help us, we're going"—

O'Neil shook the fellow until his teeth rattled; his own countenance, ordinarily so quiet, was blazing.

"There's no danger. Act like a man and don't start a stampede."

The steward pulled himself together and answered in a calmer tone:

"Very well, sir. I—I'm sorry, sir."

Murray O'Neil was known to most of the passengers, for his name had gone up and down the coast, and there were few places from San Francisco to

INTESTINAL PARALYSIS

"Fruit-a-tives" Quickly Relieved This Chronic Trouble

589 Cascrain Street, Montreal.

"In my opinion, no other medicine is so curative for Constipation and Indigestion as 'Fruit-a-tives'.

I was a sufferer from these complaints for five years, and my sedentary occupation, Music, brought about a kind of *Intestinal Paralysis; with nasty Headaches*, belching gas, drowsiness after eating, and pain in the back.

I was induced to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and now for six months I have been entirely well".

A. ROSENBURG.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Nome where his word did not carry weight. As he went among his fellow travelers now, smiling, self contained, unruffled, his presence had its effect. Women ceased their shrilling, men stopped their senseless questions and listened to his directions with some comprehension. In a short time the passengers were marshaled upon the upper deck where the lifeboats hung between the davits. Each little craft was in charge of its allotted crew, the electric lights continued to burn brightly, and the panic gradually wore itself out. Meanwhile the ship was running a desperate race with the sea, surrendering with every ounce of steam in her boilers to find a safe berth for her mutilated body before the inrush of waters drowned her fires. That the race was close even the dullest understood, for the Nebraska was settling forward and plowed into the night head down, like a thing maddened with pain. She was becoming unmanageable, too, and O'Neil thought with pity of that little ironhearted skipper on the bridge who was fighting her so furiously.

There was little confusion, little talking, upon the upper deck now. Only a child whimpered or a woman sobbed hysterically. But down forward among the steerage passengers the case was

O'Neil Shook the Fellow Until His Teeth Rattled.

different. These were mainly Montenegrins, Polacks or Slavs bound for the construction camps to the westward, and they surged from side to side like cattle, requiring Tomlinson's best efforts to keep them from rushing aft.

In these circumstances the wait became almost unbearable. The race seemed hours long, the miles stretched into leagues, and with every moment of suspense the ship sank lower. The end came unexpectedly. There was a sudden startled outcry as the Nebraska struck for a second time that night. She rose slightly, rolled and bumped, grated briefly, then came to rest.

Captain Brennan shouted from the bridge:

"Pull your lifeboats, Mr. James, and lower away carefully."

A cheer rose from the huddled passengers.

The boiler room was still dry, it seemed, for the incandescent lights burned without a flicker, even after the grimy oilers and stokers had come pouring up on deck.

CHAPTER II.

A Girl Out of the Night.

O'NEIL climbed to the bridge. "Is this Halibut bay?" he asked Captain Johnny.

"It is. But we're piled up on the reef outside. She may hold fast. I hope so, for there's deep water astern, and if she slips off she's go down."

"I'd like to save my horses," said the younger man wistfully. Through all the strain of the past half hour or more his uppermost thought had been for them. But Brennan had no sympathy for such sentiments.

"Hell's bells!" he exclaimed. "Don't talk of horses while we've got women and children aboard." He hastened away to assist in transferring his passengers.

Instead of following, O'Neil turned and went below. His appearance, the sound of his voice, were the signals for a chorus of eager whinnies and a great stamping of hoofs. Heads were thrust toward him from the stalls, alert ears were pricked forward, satin muzzles rubbed against him as he calmed their terror. This blind trust made the man's throat tighten achingly. He loved animals as he loved children, and above all he cared for horses.

He cursed aloud and made his way down the sloping deck to the square iron door or port through which he had loaded them. But he found that it was jammed, or held fast by the pressure outside, and after a few moments' work in water above his knees he climbed to the starboard side. Here the entrance was obstructed by a huge pile of baled hay and grain in sacks. It would be no easy task to clear it away, and he fell to work with desperate energy, for the ship was slowly changing her level. He was perspiring furiously; the commotion around him was horrible. Then abruptly the lights went out, leaving him in utter blackness; the last fading yellow gleam was photographed briefly upon his retina.

After scrambling to the cabin deck O'Neil felt for the little bracket lamp on the wall of his stateroom and lit it. He dragged a life preserver from the rack overhead and slipped the tapes about his shoulders, reflecting that Alaskan waters are disagreeably cold. Then he opened his traveling bags and dumped their contents upon the white counterpane of his berth, selecting out of the confusion certain documents and trinkets. The latter he thrust into his pockets as he found them, the former he wrapped in handkerchiefs before stowing them away.

All at once he whirled and faced the door with an exclamation of astonishment, for a girl had entered unheard by him.

There, clinging to the casing, stood a woman—a girl—evidently drawn out of the darkness by the light which streamed down across the sloping deck from his stateroom. Plainly she had but just awakened, for she was clothed in a silken nightrobe which failed to conceal the outlines of her body. She had flung a quilted dressing gown of some sort over her shoulders and with one bare arm and hand strove to hold it in place. He saw that her pink feet were thrust into soft, mannish slippers, that her hair, black in this light, cascaded down to her waist, and that her eyes, which were very dark and very large, were fixed upon him with a stare like that of a sleepwalker.

"It is so dark—so strange—so still!" she murmured. "What has happened?"

"God! Didn't they awaken you?" he cried in sharp surprise.

"Is the ship sinking?" Her odd bewilderment of voice and gaze puzzled him.

He nodded. "We struck a rock. The passengers have been taken off. We're the only ones left. In heaven's name, where have you been?"

"I was asleep."

He shook his head in astonishment. "How you failed to hear that hubbub"—

"I heard something, but I was ill. My head—I took something to ease the pain."

"Ah! Medicine! It hasn't worn off yet, I see. You shouldn't have taken it. Drugs are nothing but poison to young people. Now, at my age there might be some excuse for resorting to them, but you"— He was talking to cover the panic of his thoughts, for his own predicament had been serious enough, and her presence rendered it doubly embarrassing. What in the world to do with her he scarcely knew. His lips were smiling, but his eyes were grave as they roved over the cabin and out into the blackness of the night.

"Are we going to drown?" she asked dully.

"Nonsense!" He laughed in apparent amusement, showing his large, strong teeth.

"I'm wretchedly afraid," she whispered through white lips.

"None of that!" he said brusquely. "I'll see that nothing happens to you." He slipped out of his life preserver and adjusted it over her shoulders, first drawing her arms through the sleeves of her dressing gown and knotting the cord snugly around her waist. "Just as a matter of precaution," he assured her. "We may get wet. Can you swim?"

She shook her head.

"Never mind; I can." He found another life belt, fitted it to his own form and led her out upon the deck. The scuppers were awash now, and she stepped as one in a dream to the rail.

Slipping his arm about her, he bore her to the door of the main cabin and entered. She had clasped his neck so tightly that he could scarcely breathe; but, lowering her until her feet were on the dry carpet, he gently loosed her arms.

"Now, my dear child," he told her, "you must do exactly as I tell you. Understand? Don't waste a breath on anything but your lifeboats. Mr. Brennan will look after you farther." He held her off by her shoulders. "I may have to swim with you; you mustn't cling to me so!"

O'Neil judged that the ship was at least a quarter of a mile from the beach, and his heart sank, for he doubted that either he or his companion could last long in these waters. It occurred to him that Brennan might be close by waiting for the Nebraska to sink—it would be unlike the little captain to forsake his trust until the last possible moment—but he reasoned that the cargo of lives in the skipper's boat would hold him to the spot as well off to avoid accident. He called lustily time after time, but no answer came.

Meanwhile the girl stood quietly beside him.

There followed a wait which seemed long, but was in reality of but a few minutes, for the ship was sliding backward and the sea was creeping upward faster and faster. At last they heard a shuddering sigh as she parted from the reef, and the air rushed up through the deck openings with greater force. The Nebraska swung sluggishly with the tide; then, when her upper structure had settled flush with the beach, and Murray O'Neil took the woman in his arms and leaped clear of the rail.

The first gasping moment of immersion was fairly paralyzing; after that the reaction came, and the two began to struggle away from the sinking ship. But the effect of the reaction soon wore off. The water was cruelly cold and their bodies ached in every nerve and fiber. O'Neil did his best to encourage his companion. He talked to her through his chattering teeth, and once she had recovered from the momental shock of the first fearful plunge she responded pluckily. He knew that his own heart was normal and strong, but he feared that the girl's might not be equal to the strain.

"Take the girl—quick," he implored.

At length there came through the man's dazed sensibilities a sound different from those he had been hearing. It was a human voice, mingled with the measured thud of oars in their sockets. It roused him like an electric current and gave him strength to cry out hoarsely. Some one answered him. Then out of the darkness to seaward emerged a deeper blot, which loomed up hugely, yet proved to be no more than a lifeboat banked full of people. It came to a stop within an oar's length of him. From the babble of voices he distinguished one that was familiar and cried the name of Johnny Brennan. His brain had cleared now, a great dreamlike sense of thanksgiving warmed him, and he felt equal to any effort. He was vaguely amazed to find that his limbs refused to obey him.

His own name was being pronounced in shocked tones. The splash from an oar filled his face and strangled him, but he managed to lay hold of the blade and was drawn in until outstretched hands seized him.

An oarsman was saying: "Be careful there! We can't take him in without swamping."

But Brennan's voice shouted, "Make room or I'll bash in your bloody skull."

Another protest arose, and O'Neil saw that the craft was indeed loaded to the gunwales.

"Take the girl—quick!" he implored. "I'll hang on. You can—tow me."

The limp form was removed from his side and dragged over the thwarts while a murmur of excited voices went up.

(To be Continued.)

Case of Necessity.

A man whose every word and action betokened a son of the soil stepped up to the booking office of a provincial railway station. After a cheery "Gude marnin' to yer!" he asked the clerk for a ticket to London.

"You will have a return, won't you?" inquired the clerk.

"What's that?"

"Why, you'll want to come back, won't you?"

"Noa, that I shan't; but we'd better give me a return, all the same."

"But," expostulated the clerk, "if sartinly sha'n't want her come back, a waste of money!"

"Look 'ere, young man," replied the old fellow, in a tone of subdued confidence, "that's my business. I sartinly sha'n't wante ter come back, but I shall just as sartinly have to!"

The Huns.

Senator Pindexter, of Washington, recently read to the United States Senate a letter from Dr. T. H. Howard, of S. Louis, stating that a brother of Sergt. A. B. Cole, of East Liverpool, O., who served with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France, had affidavits to prove conclusively that his brother, the sergeant, was crucified upon a door with German bayonets.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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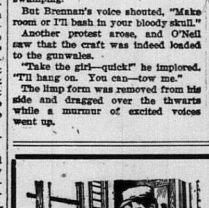

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The New Edison opens the doors to the world of music. It brings the supreme art of the greatest singers, instrumentalists and musical organizations to you with such unerring fidelity that the artists themselves could give you no more.

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does not merely imitate; it actually re-creates.

Before audiences totalling more than two millions, thirty great artists have conducted tone tests which proved that no shade of difference could be detected between the artist and the instrument. They have sung in direct comparison with the New Edison, then suddenly ceased, permitting the instrument to continue alone. The only way the listeners could tell when the artist stopped was by watching his lips. And the lights lowered, they were unable to say when it was the living voice they heard and when the New Edison.

Could a more convincing test than this be devised? Doesn't it prove the truth of our assertion that ownership of this instrument is equivalent to having all the great artists of the world literally at one's command?

Come in and hear the New Edison here, or allow us to send one to your home, where you can hear it at your leisure. 174

R. B. Allen, - Napanee, Ont.

A GOOD COMBINATION.

Live Stock Raising and Beets for Sugar.

Sugar beet raising, combined with the keeping of live stock, is claimed to provide a first-rate means of building up a farming district; the feeding value of the beet pulp and tops providing in large measure for the late fall and early winter feeding of the farm cattle, and at the same time, for the restoring of fertility to the soil, while the roots themselves provide a most satisfactory cash crop wherever labor is procurable at a reasonable price. The thorough and deep cultivation necessary for the successful production of sugar beets, which could not be afforded in the case of crops of less money value, assures a splendid condition of the soil for other crops in the period of stock farm rotation, while the extra labor needed in best cultivation on a small scale, can be employed at other seasons, to a considerable extent, where cattle are fed for milk or beef, or other live stock raised for the market, as largely as possible.

During the past year sugar beet growing has extended considerably, on account of the keen demand for sugar to take the place of the normal import supply, held up by the existing ocean shipping conditions. Most of the undertakings in the growing line have, however, been on a large scale and the live stock ratio and possibilities in connection with the industry do not seem to have been greatly considered. With the increase in the labor supply, such as can be expected as a result of peace conditions, a general return to more intensive farm practice may be looked for, and with the resulting general improvement in the condition of farms in many districts, and of their fertility, the advisability of including sugar beets in the rotation of the stock farm should be given consideration.

Southern Alberta is indicated as a successful sugar beet raising section, the area suited to such production being larger than any two of the largest producing sections in the United States, and the product is of high quality.

Tests made with beets grown under irrigation from five different kinds of seed at the Dominion Government Experimental Farm at Lethbridge showed yields of 17¾, 16½, 15½ and 9¾ tons per acre, with a sugar content of 16.84, 19.42, 17.85 and 16.25 per cent., respectively. In the same district, crops without irrigation yielded 9½ tons per acre from the same seed. In the irrigation block east of Calgary, beets with a sugar content of 20 per cent. have been grown in successive years, and growers believe it can be maintained at an average over a series of years.

The only drawback to the immediate extension of the industry in Alberta is the lack of labor. Conditions of soil and climate in that province are said to be ideal, but almost, if not exactly similar conditions could be found in other provinces of the Dominion, while, in Ontario particularly, the labor problem could be more easily solved. Besides, stock raising as a farm undertaking, is an industry sufficiently developed in Ontario to present a very good opportunity for combining the growing of sugar beets with the raising of cattle.

Tank's Crew Active.

A tank crew's activity is not necessarily terminated if their ship is put out of commission, as was proved several times. One sergeant got out of a disabled tank, took command of an infantry platoon, and fought for two days. The crew of a second tank, when their unnatural means of locomotion went out of commission, detached their machine guns and went forward as an improvised machine gun squad. A third, on another occasion as officer, sighting an American tank stalled, asked for two volunteers to replace two gunners who had been wounded. Everybody volunteered, but the officer would take only two. A dispute followed which was settled in a military manner. There were two lieutenants in the tank. They issued an order to themselves to go and then instructed all the enlisted men to stand by the tank.

The Tanks.

The tanks usually line up and start from a tape very much like foot racers at a track meet. The tape is laid by reconnaissance men. It is usually a little distance behind the front line. On one occasion, so it seemed to the tank men, it wasn't very far behind the front line, however. On the other hand it seemed to be in front of it. The tanks got under way all right, but they had gone only a few yards when they found themselves in the thick of it with German machine-gun nests on all sides. "The men that laid that tape," observed the sergeant, "was the greatest optimist I ever saw."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

WINTER DAIRY HINTS

Cleanliness and Succulent and Concentrated Feed Essential.

Grass Is the Natural Feed of Cattle —Make Winter Feed as Much Like It as Possible—A Ration for Laying Hens Which Has Brought Results at the O. A. College.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE whole question of winter care of dairy cattle may be summed up in one word—comfort. In order to obtain this, the cattle require a comfortable, clean, well-ventilated, well-lighted stable. The stalls, where animals are tied, should be of proper width and length to accommodate them without discomfort; and also be so constructed as to keep them clean without too much labor on the part of the person in charge. Plenty of bedding is needed, and an absorbent such as cut straw, shavings or sawdust, to take up the liquids which cause so much dirt and discomfort to both animals and attendants. A cement gutter behind the animals having the required amount of absorbing material placed in it daily, after cleaning the stable, is the best plan of keeping stable and cattle clean. If there be some shavings, sawdust or fine straw scattered along the passage behind the cows, it assists in cleanliness and lessens labor.

Feeding.

The natural feed of cows is grass. The feeder of cows never goes far astray if the winter ration is made, so far as possible, similar to that of grass. This is got by using silage and roots, mixed with the dry, bulky fodders, like straw and clover hay. The mixing may be done by the feeder, if he has time to do so; or, it may be done by the cow before and after eating. The cow carries a wonderful mixing apparatus in her stomach, and so far as this part of feeding is concerned, she can do the necessary work of mixing feeds. Mixing before feed is given to the cow often adds to its palatability and hence usually pays.

In addition to the succulent and dry bulky feeds mentioned, a cow giving milk requires a certain amount of concentrated feed in the form of meals, such a ground oats, oats and barley, wheat bran, oil-cake, or cottonseed meal. Standard Dairy Feed fills the bill excellently in this regard.

Watering Cows.

Next in importance to feed, comes water for milking cows. When cows are producing large quantities of milk they must have large quantities of water. This may be supplied in the stable, or in a trough outside. In the winter, animals are better for being a short time outside in the fresh air daily, and they can be conveniently watered at that time. In very cold or stormy weather, they should be watered inside.

Comfort, cleanliness, succulent feed, along with a reasonable amount of concentrates, and plenty of water and fresh, pure air, are the main things required by animals giving milk in winter.—Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

Feeding Laying Hens In Winter.

In order to lay well a hen requires a surplus of food above body maintenance. That is a hen must be in good flesh, not thin. A good laying hen is seldom very fat. The yolk of an egg contains considerable fat. The white is mostly muscle forming food and the shell largely lime. These must be a supply of these over and above what is required to daily maintain the body.

In summer a hen eats tender grass or green shoots, some whole grain, generally some ground grains, usually worms or insects, picks up some gravel or old plaster, and in doing so takes exercise. If she has no hunt all day for these, at times she does not lay very well because she is working hard getting something to eat.

We are feeding now, at the O. A. College a grain mixture of about the following. Seven parts of cracked corn, two parts of barley, two parts of good oats, one part buckwheat, and three parts of feed wheat. This is fed in deep litter night and morning, the hens going to bed with a full crop.

During cold weather it is advisable to feed a mixture of nearly half corn or buckwheat. A hen will do a little better on such feed. A mixture of two or three kinds of grain gives variety.

At noon, cooked waste house scraps, such as potatoes, cabbage or other vegetable trimmings, together with the table scraps, make a good foundation for a wet mash. These scraps are best fed in a crumbly state. Dry them off with wheat bran, chop out may have. A mixture of shorts, barley meal, and out chop in equal parts, is good. We also use a dry mash which is fed in hoppers. This is in front of the birds at all times. We are using Government Standard Hog Feed. We have used it in previous years, very successfully, rolled or crushed oats.

These ground grains should contain fifteen to twenty per cent. of high grade tankage or beef scrap. Where milk is given as drink no meat scrap would be required.

Be sure to supply green and succulent feeds, such as waste cabbage, roots, clover leaves, or mangel tops.

There is an art to feeding. When feeding the whole grain night and morning watch, the birds scratch. If they are very active feed liberally; if somewhat indifferent ease off in the amount for a feed or so. Keep the litter clean.—Prof. H. H. Dean, W. D. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Europe Takes American Milk.

As the supply of milk in Europe has proved utterly inadequate to meet the enormous demands of the Allied armies in France and Italy, the Nestle & Anglo-Swiss Milk Co. of Zurich, Switzerland, has been forced to turn to the United States for additional supplies. During the war the company became interested in no less than 27 big dairy companies in America.

THE FEED END OF IT.

Supplies Seem Above Normal In Ontario at Least.

In connection with the live stock situation the question of feed supply is, of course, a matter of prime importance. This supply would seem, by a recent official report from Ottawa, to be fairly satisfactory. This report states that the total area, this year under root and fodder crops, including potatoes, turnips, etc., hay and clover, alfalfa and fodder corn, in all Canada, which seems to justify the statement that ruling prices for hay are altogether too high. Corn has done well in Ontario and, in this province, at least, the returns in coarse grains have been eminently satisfactory.

In addition to this the Feed Division of the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has secured a reserve of reclaimed elevator screenings, upon which there is an export embargo in this country, and which are being sold at a fixed price of $36 per ton bulk carload lots at Fort William. Freight will be added to this amount according to the distance from the distributing point.

The Government has also secured a reserve of feed corn which is being held at Tilbn, Ont. This corn is sample grade feed corn of average quality, and quoted at $1.40 per bushel f.o.b. Tilbn, Ont.

For dairymen, the Government has purchased a reserve of linseed oil cake meal, which is offered for prompt shipment at $64 per ton Toronto and $66 per ton f.o.b. Montreal, in carload lots, packed in 200-lb. sacks. In addition to these reserve supplies, the Canada Food Board placed an absolute export embargo on Canadian bran and shorts, which are selling at a fixed price of $37 for bran and $42 for shorts, net cash Montreal freights, including sacks, and $31 for bran and $36 for shorts, Fort William, including sacks. Freight will be deducted or added to these rates according to distance east or west of Fort William and Montreal, respectively.

Farmers and live stock men are advised to form co-operative groups to purchase carload lots of Government feed or feed from the regular trade, without delay, so as to avoid difficulty and delay incidental to winter transportation. Government feed will be supplied upon application to the food division, live stock branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Bran and shorts, upon which there has been no basic advance upon the prices fixed some months ago, are handled by the regular trade, and not by the feed division.

From information as to live stock deficiency in Europe, the Canada Food Board urges that no live stock be marketed until it is finished, as there will be a steady demand for meat and breeding stock from Europe with the re-establishment of normal communication and the release of ships from war services.

A Remarkable Heifer.

Colony Aggie Pieterje, of Colony Farm, B.C., that recently completed her strictly official year's record of 21,161.8 lbs. milk and 881.84 lbs. butter as a junior two-year-old, is the only one two-year-old heifer in Canada with a strictly official yearly record above 20,000 lbs. of milk and 800 lbs. butter; the Canadian champion Jubilee two-year-old for the production of either milk or butter in one year, and the world's champion junior two-year-old in official test for one year.

The heifer freshened in pasture on the 15th of October, 1917, at the age of 2 years, 1 month, 15 days. She was started on test on the 21st of that month with the intention of making a seven and thirty-day record. So steadily did she increase her daily production that it was not until the week from Dec. 29 to Jan. 4, inclusive, that she reached her maximum production, making in that period 508.7 lbs. milk, 22.82 lbs. butter. Her highest month's production was during the period from Dec. 25 to Jan. 24, when she produced 2,194.2 lbs. milk, 92.94 lbs. butter. It will be observed from these figures that it was not until the third month after calving that she really got her step, and reached her maximum flow of production. Her highest day's production, on Jan. 2, was 81.5 lbs. milk, containing 3.28 lbs. fat, equal to 3.75 lbs. butter. So steadily did she continue to work that on the 364th day of her record she produced 24.7 lbs. milk, 2.5 lbs. butter.

Sheep In Demand In Saskatchewan.

The Live Stock Branch of Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has been getting a considerable number of sheep to Saskatchewan farmers during recent weeks, indicating an increasing recognition of the fact that these animals are in many respects the most profitable that they can raise. In addition to the Hampshoullet rams secured by Prof. Shaw in the Western States, all of which have been sold, a fairly large number of pure-bred rams of other breeds have been placed, and also a total of 1,250 ewes. Of the latter, the distribution has been quite wide, as is indicated by the fact that only one large sale, of 100 head to a farmer in Buckingham, was made, and the remaining 1,150 were distributed amongst thirty-nine buyers.

What Europe's Shortage Is.

The latest report on the shortage of live stock in Europe was presented by Dr. H. S. Thompson, chairman of the Canada Food Board, at the Live Stock Conference held recently at Washington. Mr. Thompson gave the convention figures just received from the Food Administration in London on the latest official estimates of the live stock deficiency in the countries of Europe in which it has been possible to prepare reports. Including Great Britain, France, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Holland and Germany the total deficit is: Cattle, 6,500,000; sheep, 5,430,600, and pigs, 25,810,200.

For Austria-Hungary no figures are available, but the shortage is estimated as extremely serious.

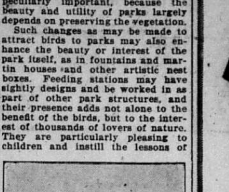
In Britain there is a shortage of 25 per cent. in hogs, and in England and Wales sheep, one year of age and over have decreased by 11.3 per cent. in the present year, and in Scotland there has been a decrease of 11.9 per cent.

PROTECTION OF BIRDS

FEED STATIONS FOR FEATHERED SONGSTERS.

They Help to Protect City Parks From Insects That Destroy Foliage, and Men Can Do Something for Them—A Plan That Should Interest All Lovers of Nature.

Besides the enjoyment of having birds present in parks, there is the economic value of having them as enemies of insects. They help to police the parks by reducing the insects that feed on foliage and are peculiarly destructive, because the beauty and utility of parks largely depends on preserving the vegetation. Such changes may be made to attract birds to parks may also enhance the beauty or interest of the park itself, as in fountains and marsh houses and other artistic nest boxes. Feeding stations may have sightly designs and be worked in as part of other park structures, and their presence adds not alone to the benefit of the birds, but to the interest of thousands of lovers of nature. They are particularly pleasing to children and instill the lessons of



Birds Collected in Tree Tops.

bird protection as opposed to the practices of bird destruction sometimes indulged in.

The value of such stations is attested by Theodore Wirth, superintendent of parks in the city of Minneapolis. The practical experience of this American ought to be of interest to Canadians who see the value of feed stations for birds. He says:

"For the past five or six years we have maintained a number of feeding stations in various parts of our park system, with very satisfactory results. I give a list of the birds which stay with us over winter. The permanent winter birds found in the vicinity of our parks are the chickadee, blue jay, white-breasted nuthatch, downy and hairy woodpeckers and screech owl; winter visitors, the redpoll, tree sparrow and junco; irregular winter visitors, the evening grosbeak, Bohemian waxwing and snow bunting. It is safe to say that a large number of these species are staying in the park on account of the food supplied them. The feeding of the wild birds in the parks is a great success and will be continued."

Summer food should also be supplied in the form of berry-bearing shrubs and the fall planting of these should be arranged for.

Too Late!

The privilege of shipping apples to England came too late to be of any general advantage, either to growers or dealers in Ontario.

"Most of the apples in southern and western Ontario had already gone into consumptive channels," said Mr. P. W. Hodgetts, director of the Provincial Fruit Division. "There are, however, considerable quantities of apples — mostly Starks, Russets and Bens — in the hands of Toronto dealers and co-operative organizations of growers east of Toronto. If these men can only get vessel space to ship they will do well.

"It must be remembered, however, that the price of $18 per barrel spoken of at Liverpool is a maximum price. Lots of the apples shipped will bring less than that. Then, too, from whatever price is obtained there will be deducted dockage, cartage, harbor dues and commission charges for selling at Liverpool, besides the ocean freight of $5. On this side of the water there will be the rail rate of around 40 cents per barrel to the boat, storage charges, shrinkage, insurance, etc. Still there should be a fair margin of profit even after allowing for all this."

New Zealand Prosperous.

With a population only slightly in excess of one million, New Zealand's yield of wheat in the season of 1917-18 is estimated at 7,800,000 bushels, as against a yield of 5,051,227 bushels in 1916-17. Pigmeat and dairy produce are also show an increase over the previous season in receipts of butter and cheese for grading, while as regards wool produced for export in that country, there was a total of 193,830,000 pounds in 1916-17 compared with 187,282,800 pounds in 1915-16 and 197,266,914 pounds in 1914-15. Returns show an increase in the number of sheep in the Dominion in 1917 over the year previous. These figures go to point out that agriculture in New Zealand has not been badly affected by the war.

Never Knew How Old He Was.

Chief Anna Cla Hash, the original oldest inhabitant of Alaska has been gathered to his fathers. Natives of his tribe who themselves claim to be centenarians assert that Anna Cla Hash was a very old man when they were children.

Can See Behind Them.

Some of the members of the Parisian detective force are supplied with spectacles provided with an arrangement of tiny mirrors, by which they are enabled to see behind them on either side.

SUIT WITH JACKET EFFECT

This chic suit is of navy velours de laine, with collar and facings of tan. A broad girdle, loosely tied at the back, adds a new touch to the likewise new jacket with flare and peplum.

LATE FABRIC FOR LINGERIE

Voile Has Gained Place of Favor and Has an Advantage Over Satin and Silk.

Voile is a fairly new fabric for lingerie, but is already ready, in the few months that it has been used for undergarments, gained prestige.

To be sure, voile lingerie ten or twelve years ago would have seemed absurdly unpractical. Voile was too thin, we would have said, too fragile for the hard wear that lingerie must have.

But those statements would have been made in the days before lingerie had had a chance to show its good points. And they would have been made, too, in the days before we used fur and chiffon, tulle and satin for lingerie. Nowadays, of course, satin is considered one of the most durable of fabrics—one is tempted to say undermuslins—in the good old-fashioned way, but undermuslins are now only a part of the matter, for most of them are made of silk and satin and crepe.

Voile has one advantage over satin and silk in the minds of some women, at least for underwear. They cling to it liking for a regular tubbing fabric for underwear. It matters not to them that satin can be washed in soap and water and that satin does not seem so fresh and clean as cotton of some sort. So to them voile is a welcome addition to the fabrics from which underwear is made.

QUAINT AND PRETTY SWEATER

Short, Sleeveless Garment With Narrow Belt Assists in Solving Problem for Some Makers.

They are undeniably quaint the pretty, thick short, sleeveless sweaters, until they start to lose their shape. That happens when the purling begins to give, or where there is no purling at at all.

Narrow belts of kid and wee ribbon girdles constitute two answers to this problem of "giving." Still, neither one is especially distinctive or in keeping with the type of garment on which it is used. So a fastidious girl with a bright idea all her own hit upon the plan of the narrow self-girdle. She took quite long strands of the mercerized cotton matching the sweater—six strands, to be exact. These she twisted round and round into some simulation of a monastic cord. Then she weighted the ends snugly once about the waistline with self-pompons, tied the girdle again with graceful looseness. The effect was smart to a degree.

And this suggests other things for a clever girl to do along this line. For instance, double strands of the cotton might be loosely plaited, then weighted with long self-tassels. That is certainly an easy thing to do, and such a practical, good-looking thing when done.

Matinee Caps.

Lovely little matinee caps appear out of hardly more than a few inches of lace, ribbon and swansdown; camisoles can be evolved in no time from all kinds of odds and ends which the casual onlooker would never deem fit for the purpose. And that is no time for hesitation. Now, above all others, is the chance to buy while yet we can, so that anything of obviously good value should certainly be snapped up at sight. Quite certainly it can be put to excellent purpose and equally surely it will not soon again be available at anything resembling a reasonable price.

Darker Hair.

Massaging the scalp with a very small quantity of olive oil has a tendency to make the hair darker.

A Strange Suicide Case.

A coroner's jury at Windsor has returned a suicide verdict at an inquest on the body of an unidentified man found in the river with his hands as well as feet tightly bound and $400 worth of Liberty Bonds in the pockets, these furnishing, however, no clue to identity.

City Made Profit.

The city of Montreal bought a fleet of steel several years ago to enlarge the city waterworks, but the undertaking was postponed. Recently the city sold the steel at a profit of $40,000.

To Avoid and Relieve Influenza

BY DR. FRANKLIN DUANE.

Many people have been frightened by what they have read or heard of influenza. The more you fear this disease, the more you are to get it. Go right about your business and forget it. While this disease is spread principally by contact thru sneezing, coughing or spitting, many health authorities have advised that everyone wear a gauze, which is daily washed and saturated with a weak solution of one hundred solution of zinc sulphate in water, and then dried before wearing over the nose and mouth. You should avoid crowds, the use of drinking cups and public towels. Keep your strength up by taking lots of exercise in the open air and plenty of nourishing food.

If you have any of such symptoms as chilliness, nasal obstructions, flushed face, headache, feverishness, restlessness, weakness, or irritating cough, give up work at once and go to bed. This will save your strength to help overcome the disease. Put your feet in hot water for fifteen minutes. Thoroughly loosen the bowels with some such mild and non-irritating physic as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Drink principally of hot lemonade and then cover up with plenty of clothes in bed so as to get a good sweat. When sweating is free and the fever reduced, take a dose of two Aseptic Tablets every four hours, followed by drinking an hour later a glass or two of hot water. Anuric Tablets help quickly to relieve the soreness of the muscles and tones from which most patients complain and help the kidneys flush out the poisons.

To relieve nasal obstructions and excessive discharge from the nose, probably nothing is better than such a mild, soothing, antiseptic spray as Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It will give great relief. Employed as a gargle, in same strength as made up for use in the nose, and as hot as can be borne, it quickly arrests sore throat and dryness in the throat.

Influenza weakens the patient's resistance to disease, so that there is danger of bronchitis and pneumonia developing. To combat this tendency and fortify the patient's strength insist that he keep in bed at least two days. Probably nothing will do this stage hasten the recovery and strengthen the patient more than an ironotonic tablet called "Ironic" or that well known herbal tonic, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which has been used by thousands in the past two generations.

Accordion plaits and panels are very popular this season. This skirt is of lustrous black satin and the panels are edged with broad silk fringe.

CARE OF SILVER GRAY HAIR

Tonic Containing Glycerin Should Not Be Used—Dandruff Is More Than They Add.

Gray hair, more than hair of any other color, should be beautifully arranged. The hairdress is a masterpiece of the trick of an admirable coiffure. The length, thickness, color and texture of the hair, notes a correspondent, do not matter so much, if it is beautifully undulated and thoroughly coiffed. What the hairdressers nowadays can do with a skimpy little thatch of thought dome roofing is something marvelous. And they will teach you tricks of which you may well be proud.

To gray hair only certain tonics should be applied. Any tonic containing glycerin will discolor the silver sheen.

As a rule, hair ornaments detract more than they add. Brilliant ornaments or any elaborate coiffure fresco effects are not desirable only for the grand hope-to-die social occasions. Small pins are out of style. This is the day of the simple effect, of good lines and a deletion of everything that has neither meaning nor place. Hence, beautiful hair is considered sufficient unto itself, without any of the claptrap, fuss stuff for which in times agone we used to exchange our good cash, coin, spending change.

HATS MUST BE PRACTICAL

Becomingness, Serviceability, Individuality, Always Figure Prominently in All Headgear.

War has not robbed woman of her natural desire to please, but it has taught her that discrimination is a far better part than mere display.

At present no hat stands a ghost of a chance of success unless it is practical as well as smart.

The woman with a taste and a talent for dress realizes that a hat, no matter how beautiful or how expensive it may be, is worth to her only its measure of becomingness.

So that which is left is a combination "bunnit" of chic, serviceability and individuality—just such a combination as will delight the feminine heart.

It is worth noting that velvet is the vogue for all the hours of the day and night, but it is developed in so many ways and allied to such a variety of things that it never fails.

It does not now matter half so much what hat one wears as how one wears it, and the head must fit way up into the crown and the hat must droop down well over the eyes if one would not be hopelessly out of the prevailing style.

Gray Hair or Hay's Hair Health

A preparation for restoring natural color to gray or faded hair, for removing dandruff and as a hair-dressing. Is not a dye. Obtainable at all dealers, ready to use. Philo Hay Co., Newark, N. J.

a-27

White Corn Flour

5c. per lb.

Fresh Frozen White Fish

Fresh Frozen Salmon

Finnan Haddie

FRANK H. PERRY.

Dundas St., Opposite Royal Hotel

Phone 180.

MAKE A NEW YEAR RESOLUTION

To have your eyes examined, and if sight needs correction to have glasses made and fitted by

H. E. SMITH.

Our business has been established FIFTY YEARS. To give our customers absolute satisfaction has always been our policy. Not only in Optical lines, but in all departments of our Jewellery business.

Marriage Licenses Issued.

Smith's Jewelry Store

Established 1869.

JANUARY SPECIAL!

AT WEISS BROS'

60 Pairs Women's Patent Boots,

A Real Bargain

Regular Price $3.50, $4.00

Size 2½, 3, 3½ only.

Sale Price $2.45.

WEISS BROS.

Largest Shoe Dealers

NAPANEE, and TRENTON.

BOYS WEAR OUT SHOES

quickly... Mothers say they don't know what they would do if they could not have the shoes repaired by us at a fraction of the cost of new shoes. We are experts in the art of making old shoes new. Bring us your old shoes and see for how little they can be made useful again.

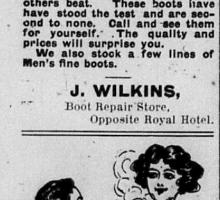
For Men's Boys' and Little Gents' solid leather boots, the Peterborough Boots have all others beat. These boots have stood the test and are second to none. Call and see them for yourself. The quality and prices will surprise you.

We also stock a few lines of Men's fine boots.

J. WILKINS,

Boot Repair Store,

Opposite Royal Hotel.



THE MEAT YOU ORDER

will reach you promptly on time and be exactly what you directed to be sent. Whether you want a big roast, a steak or a few chops, we are more than glad to send them to you when wanted. We shall be glad to have you test our meats and our service. We know you will be pleased with both.

NORMILE GROCERY CO'Y.

Successors to The Beverly McDonald Co.

Resolve to save during 1919. Keep W. S. S. in mind.

The engagement is announced in Calgary of Olive, only daughter of the late Rev. J. N. Boyd, to Lieut. Chas. B. Huyck, Inwood, Ont., the marriage to take place shortly.

Don't send away for a Truss—let us fit you to your satisfaction—we carry the best Canadian and American makes. WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

Hear the Rev. A. L. Phelps lecture in Trinity School Room on Friday evening, Jan. 31st. Subject, "The Modern Novel and the Modern Drama as Spiritual Agencies." This lecture is under the auspices of the Woman's Missionary Society. Admission, 25c. 8-b

The January meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in the Public Library, on Tuesday, the 28th inst. A paper on "Franchise" will be read. Also the yearly official letter from the County President, Mrs. Stephen Gibson. A cordial invitation extended to all.

The Canada Food Board has been informed that field and garden seeds have been removed from the restricted export list of the United States, and that American shippers in future do not require licenses for shipments of seeds coming into Canada. The removal of United States restrictions on flour also extends to Canada.

Mrs. W. Y. Beeman died at her home in Kingston on Friday last. She was a daughter of the late Anthony O'Loughlin, and leaves two daughters, Mrs. H. M. Ryan, Newburgh, and Miss Beeman, of Kingston. The remains were placed in Cataraqui vault to await interment in the spring at Yarker cemetery. St. Anthony's church, Yarker, was built by the O'Loughlin family as a memorial to their parents.

On Monday there passed away at her home, on Robert street, one of Napanee's most respected residents in the person of Mrs. Elih C. Hawley, relict of the late T. Hawley, aged sixty-one years. Deceased had been an invalid for the past seven years and was tenderly cared for by her daughters, Blanche and Emma. She was a staunch member of the Methodist church and leaves many friends both in Napanee and surrounding country.

Messrs. W. A. Masters and Fred Snider have purchased the undertaking business of Messrs. Carscallen Bros. Mr. Masters has had a long experience in the business with Carscallen Bros., and Mr. Snider is also well-known, and we bespeak for the new firm a successful business career. Besides the undertaking business Messrs. Masters & Snider will handle wall papers, mouldings, shades, poles and fittings. They occupy Carscallen Bros. old stand, Centre St.

Organized agriculture has received the unstinted and loyal support of the Weekly Sun, Toronto, during the twenty-eight years of its existence. It today giving generous and hearty support to every movement calculated to further the interests of those engaged in agriculture. Those farmers who wish to keep in touch with the great co-operative movement among agriculturists in Ontario, should read it every week. The women of the farm will be particularly interested in the Woman's page, especially written for The Sun by a woman living on a farm.

An interview with Bonny-castle Dale, the well-known writer on outdoor subjects occupies the opening pages of the January issue of Rod and Gun. The frontispiece in this issue shows a reproduction of a photograph of Mr. Dale. H. C. Bladon contributes another installment of "A Year With the Deer"; Fred Copeland a story entitled "Mr. Brewster Discovers a Wilderness"; Vincent Perry a sequel to "My Bob" entitled "Bob's Baby"; Robert Page Lincoln a finely illustrated article on the making of snowshoes; etc., etc. The regular departments are up to standard and include some valuable interesting and informative articles. A report of the Canadian Field Trials at Ojibway occurs in this issue. Rod and Gun is published at Woodstock, Ontario, by W. J. Taylor, Limited.

Daly's Tea and Breen's Coffee for sale at WALLACE'S.

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British Oil Production.

The question of the production of fuel oil from home sources has been investigated by a committee appointed by the Ministry of Munitions, and under the chairmanship of the Marquess of Crewe. The report, just issued, states that the best method is the carbonization of cannel coal in existing vertical retorts at gas works, although no very largely increased quantity of oil can be obtained from this source during the war owing to difficulties of labor, coal transport, etc. The Petroleum Research Department had recommended the erection of batteries of a form of low temperature retort for the carbonization of cannel coal, but an experimental investigation of low temperature processes by the Ministry has proved that the proposal was impracticable, on the grounds of expense, shortage of labor, time involved, and the fact that the mineral is not available in the quantities which the first investigations indicated. The committee indicates other sources of supply not available in the future. These sources include boring for oil in Great Britain, the further development of the Scottish shale oil industry and the increased carbonation of raw coal. In this latter connection the report states that some 1,250,000 tons of fuel oil might be obtained from every 20,000,000 tons of coal carbonised.

Would Do Him Good.

"The professor is absent-minded. Why don't you tell him that he is walking around in a revolving door?"

"Let him walk around for a half hour. He needs exercise."

He's a Wise Bird.

Did'javer notice that the guy who maps out the line of march in a parade always covers the distance on horseback?

—o—

Nyals' Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil gets at the seat of the cough—sold at WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

PERSONALS

Miss R. Smith returned from Toronto.

Mies Hethro Percy, Kingston, is the guest of Mrs. Will Coates.

Mrs. Thos. Naylor and daughter, Vera, spent the week end with her mother, Mrs. John Coates.

Mrs. H. E. Boyle gave a knitting tea on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Phippen spent last week in Ottawa.

Miss Minnie Smith, Peterborough, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Boyes.

Mr. J. W. Robinson and Miss Georgie, spent a few days in Toronto, this week.

Sgt. Percy Laidley is in town for a few days.

Mrs. Ostrom has returned from spending a couple of weeks in Toronto.

Miss Hazel Roblin is attending Business College in Belleville.

Miss Ada Jenkins, Kingston, is the guest of Mrs. H. E. Boyle.

Mrs. Herbert Daly is spending the week in Toronto.

Mr. Harry Pybus, Toronto, is visiting his parents in Napanee.

Mr. Henry Spearing, Oxbow, Sask., is visiting his father, at Conway.

Mrs. H. A. McCarthy, Yarker, spent this week with Mrs. E. J. Pollard.

Mr. Arthur Cornell, Toronto, is visiting his mother, Mrs. C. Cornell, and sister, Mrs. B. F. Davy.

Mr. F. F. Miller is visiting her sister in Montreal.

Mr. Ed. Grange was here from Ottawa on Saturday.

Miss Ella McMillan is spending a couple of weeks in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gordon and family leave this week for Toronto.

Mr. Kenneth Kimmerly, Smith Falls, spent Sunday in Napanee.

Mrs. H. W. Kelly was in Gananoque on Thursday, attending the funeral of her mother, who died this week in Buffalo, N. Y.

Pte. N. C. Smith, Ernestown, returned from overseas last Friday.

Mrs. Eakins has gone to Toronto to spend a few weeks with Prof. and Mrs. A. E. Lang.

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BIRTHS

Vanalstine—At Napanee, on Tuesday, January 21st, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. George Vanalstine, a daughter.

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MARRIAGES

Woods—Young—At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Young, Ernestown, by Rev. W. S. Boyce, B.D., on Monday, January 20th, 1919, Ellena Young, to Volney Woods, of Roblin.

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DEATHS

Fitchett—At South Fredericksburgh, on Tuesday, January 21st, 1919, James Fitchett, aged 83 years.

Hawley—At Napanee, on Monday, January 20th, 1919, Ella C. Price, widow of the late Flindall Hawley, aged 61 years.

Herrington—At Napanee, on Saturday, January 18th, 1919, Andrew Herrington, aged 73 years, 2 months.

Sweet—At North Fredericksburgh, on Saturday, January 17th, 1919, Stella Sweet, aged 32 years, 11 months.

Vanalstine—At Napanee, on Friday, January 17th, 1919, Nicholas Vanalstine, aged 78 years, 8 months.

—o—

White Ivory toilet articles, the newest goods at prices less than you would pay elsewhere.

M. PIZZARIELLO,

Market Square.

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BRITISH V. HUN COLONIES.

Contrast In Their Feeling Toward Their Mother Countries.

Imperial Germany is indulging in the maddest of dreams if she thinks the return of her lost colonies will be offered as a part of the terms of peace. If, on the other hand, she expects to see the Allied nations seize them and divide them up among themselves, she is laboring under a wretched misconception of allied character. Something far worse for her and far better for the world at large is to follow the close of the war. The former German colonies are to decide for themselves just how they prefer to live. In the many disgraceful chapters to be found in the history of German occupation, that which tells the story of her government of the colonies is among the worst. There has been no pretence of undertaking the assimilation of the colonists by friendly processes. It appears to have been taken for granted that, given the advantage of a liberal association, the colonies would revolt and destroy their political conservators. No attempt has ever been made to gain their confidence by fair dealing. On the contrary, the policy has been to govern them by fear expressed in the many ways known to a despotism.

The treatment that the colonists have received has been so cruel that it has been impossible to make them learn and speak the language of their masters. The experience with their colonies has paralleled their experience in Alsace-Lorraine, only on a larger scale. They have succeeded in intimidating both. They have won the gratitude of neither. Germany is profoundly hated by both.

No greater contrast in government could be given than that offered by the treatment of her colonies by Germany, and by the treatment of her colonies by Great Britain. The German colonies rejoice in a war that has delivered them from the control of their master. The British colonies have rejoiced in a war that gave the opportunity to express their love of the Motherland. The very opposite of what Germany expected happened. Her colonies secretly revolted; the colonies of Great Britain flew to the rescue of the Motherland with men and money. German colonies would not return to her if they were given the chance.

—o—

Wallace's Rat Strychnine for rats and mice—kills and mummifies remains—sold only at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Robinsons' Great Reconstruction Sale is in Full Swing To-Day. Get Your Share of These Wonderful Savings

Editorial It is not our purpose in staging this sale to give the general buying public an impression that prices are going to drop at once. On the contrary, we are of the opinion that during the fall and winter of 1919, that prices in our various lines of merchandise will be equally as firm as in 1918-19, and in many cases still higher.

Our main reason is forcibly presented in the name given to this Mammoth Sale, namely :—

Reconstruction It means the changing from war to peace basis. It means a change in our buying methods so that in the future (as we have done in the past) we will be able to supply our customers with thoroughly reliable goods at lowest possible prices.

THE ROBINSON CO., Limited, Napanee.

Many People Saved Money on Tuesday and Wednesday

They received real values—they got good merchandise at greatly lessened prices.
There are still some Wonderful Bargains obtainable.

To Reconstruct Our Fur Stock From a War to a Peace Basis

We Think that These Reductions are Necessary

PRICES ARE CUT TO THE QUICK

WE LOSE YOU SAVE

FINE FURS AT HALF PRICE

The fur prices included in this final clearance are made up from perfect pelts, and in the most approved styles. You will find Muffs and Neck Pieces in sets and separate pieces in such popular Furs as Mink, Persian Lamb, Alaska Sable, Northern Sable, Black and Red Fox, Natural and Black Wolfe, Civet-Lynx and Coon. **These Furs in order to clear are marked exactly at Half Price.**

ALL OTHER FUR SETS AND FUR PIECES ARE GREATLY REDUCED.

Every piece of Fur in our store, no matter how much we treasure it, will be reduced. In this sale group you'll find the most advanced styles in wantable and wearable skins. Buy here and save. All sale Furs are fully guaranteed when sold. Our Fur trade was built up on value giving. Make a good investment by buying your Furs ahead.

THE TIME LIMIT IS UP ON OUR FUR COATS—HENCE YOU MAY EXPECT LARGE REDUCTIONS BUY QUALITY HERE AT SAVING PRICES

The mark-down pencil has been used to cut down the prices on our Women's Fur Coats to what we think are enormous values.

These are not Furs bought up to make sale prices possible, but are regular stock of unsold Coats which are first in quality, first in style, and are great values.

Prices on Muskrat Coats—					
Regular	$59.00	$75.00	$98.00	$110.00	$125.00
For....	$50.00	$60.00	$89.00	$98.00	$113.00
Prices on Hudson Seal Coats—					
Regular	$175.00	$210.00	$225.00	$169.00	
For....	$145.00	$195.00	$199.00	$150.00	
Prices on Hudson Coney Coats—					
Regular	$150.00	$90.00			
For....	125.00	$75.00.			
Prices on Men's Coon Coats—					
Regular	$165.00	$145.00	$190.00	$160.00	$165.00
For....	$137.50	$137.50	$179.00	$148.00	$148.00

Robinson's Fur Department was made famous by value-giving.

These Lines of Merchandise from Our Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Department are Priced with the Red "R" Sale Tickets, which means that the Buying Price has been Forgotten in Order to Sweep Our Decks Clear for Spring Trade.

$12 RAINCOATS TO CLEAR AT $5.95

These Coats are made from fine Cashmere and Parametta Cloths in a serviceable Fawn shade. They are well made and guaranteed water-proof. Styled on splendid lines. Regular prices were $8.50, $9.00, and $10.00. In time of sunshine prepare for rain, or buy when the savings are largest. **Reduced to clear at $5.95.**

KIMONAS—HALF PRICE

In this half-price sale of Kimonas you'll find such popular wantable materials as Wrapperette, Silk and Crepe. They are fashioned on good lines and will give every purchaser real value. Splendid assortment of colors. All sizes. Reduced to clear at half of original price. **Buy and Save at our Re-construction Sale.**

12 SPENCERS TO CLEAR AT 59c.

These Spencers are less than half of present day value. They are double knit and are sleeveless. Come in colors of Rose, Blue and Brown. Extra warmth for small cost.

WOMEN'S WINTER COATS DIVIDED INTO TWO GROUPS

Group No. 1—Consists of 35 Cloth Coats, which ranged in price up to $35.00 per Coat. They are now reduced to clear at **$20.00 each. Nearly every garment is this season's style, featuring nobby pockets, snappy muffler, collars and belts.**

Group No. 2—Consists of the balance of our coat stock. In this group you will find Plush Coats, Velour Coats, Tweed Coats, in all the most advanced styles, and in the most popular colors. Every coat goes, so come early. Every coat bespeaks smartness and value.

WOMEN'S SUITS ARE ALSO REDUCED BY A THIRD

Every manufacturer this season is placing special attention on suits and a big season is anticipated. Thus you'll find this suit sale unusually attractive and will also find many wonderfully clever suits at less than manufacturers cost. Buy a suit now for next spring. It will be a good investment. Smart buyers who have an eye for economy will take advantage of this sale.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' DRESS-UP DRESSES LESS 20 PER CENT.

If you are wanting a strictly evening dress, or a strictly afternoon dress, or a strictly serge dress, or a strictly black dress, you'll find your requirements among the dresses which are on sale in our Great Reconstruction Sale. Every dress is good style, all materials are good materials, all colors are good saleable colors, workmanship is of highest possible order. **All Dresses reduced to clear at a reduction of twenty per cent..**

NOVELTY SKIRTS ON SALE LESS 25 PER CENT.

This Reconstruction Sale gives everyone an opportunity to replenish their wardrobe at a great saving. In the assortment at sale prices you'll find skirts in novelty plaids, in silks and wools, plain serges in colors and white, all plain black skirts in satin, poplin and taffata. These are all new skirts made up in latest style lines. All are marked at reduction of 25 per cent.

GIRLS' SPORT SETS IN WOOL REDUCED

These Sport Sets are made up in Tam Style with Scarf to match. Tams are in two sizes, and in colors of Rose, Maize, dark and Sea Green, and Red.

$3.75 Sets are reduced to $2.89.
$4.50 Sets are reduced to $3.49.

Our advertising space will not allow us to mention all the lines of merchandise which we have on sale. Shoppers interested in spending their money in the most economical way will find it advantageous to visit our store early and often. All merchandise has been personally selected, and will be found perfectly reliable. Every mail order will receive our careful attention. Buy from us and save.

Bargain Mines from Our Staple Department Stock. Merchandise for Yourself and for Your Home. Reconstruction Prices will make it possible.

1000 YARDS GREY COTTON, REGULAR 25c. FOR 21c.

At this reduction you save exactly four cents on every yard you buy, and our regular price is even under present market prices. This cotton is 36 inches wide, clean even weave, and exceptional value. **Stock up.**

TWENTY PER CENT. REDUCTION ON COMFORTERS

Warmth without weight is effect obtained from using comforters. Then they are very attractive in a room. From our large stock you will be able to match up any color scheme. These values are yours: **$4.50 values for $3.20; $4.75 values for $3.80; $6.00 values for $4.80; $10.00 values for $8.00; $12.50 values for $10.00.**

WOOL AND UNION BLANKETS LIKEWISE REDUCED

With the wool markets still unsettled, and signs still pointing to higher prices these wool blankets look like wonderfully good values. Then they are of highest quality because they are taken from regular stock.

Regular	$3.95	$4.25	$6.50	$8.00	$8.50	$9.75	$11.50	$14.75
For....	$3.45	$3.40	$5.20	$4.00	$6.80	$7.80	$9.20	$11.80

COTTON SHEETS AND COTTON SHEETING

Sheets to buy by the yard, or made up from good quality bleached cotton will surely meet with approval from careful, economical house-wives, and especially so when you can buy them at this great saving:

White Cotton Sheets at—

	$3.00	$3.50	$4.00	$4.50	$5.00	$6.50
For	$2.40	$2.80	$3.20	$3.60	$4.00	$5.20

White Cotton Sheeting at

50c.	60c.	65c.	75c.	$1.00	$1.25
For 40c.	48c.	52c.	60c.	80c.	$1.00

For other sale items not mentioned here, but which are a part of our Reconstruction Sale, read our advertisement in this week's Napanee Beaver. But to grasp the greatness of this mammoth sale it is necessary to come to our store in person. We will pay you to come.

Quality, Service Value

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

Store closes at 5.30 p.m. except Saturday.